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Tokyo 141-0001 (JP)(54) **DEVICE AND METHOD FOR TRANSMISSION, DEVICE AND METHOD FOR RECEPTION, SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROCESSING PICTURE, DEVICE AND METHOD FOR PROCESSING PICTURE DATA, AND DISTRIBUTION MEDIUM**

(57) In the present invention, RGB data outputted by a transmission side CRT monitor (3) is converted by a profile  $P_1$  stored in a converter (11) into XYZ data which is corrected in agreement with the viewing conditions on the transmitting side by having reference to detection signals from sensors ( $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ ) so that the data is outputted as  $L^*M^*S^*$  data. A viewing condition conversion circuit (15) refers to detection signals from sensors ( $S_3$ ,  $S_4$ ) to correct the  $L^*M^*S^*$  data in agreement

with the viewing conditions on the reception side to supply the resulting XYZ data to the converter (16). The converter (16) refers to a profile ( $P_4$ ) to convert the XYZ data into RGB data which is outputted to a CRT monitor (4). This equates color appearance of a picture on an input device on the transmission side to that of a picture on an output device on the reception side.

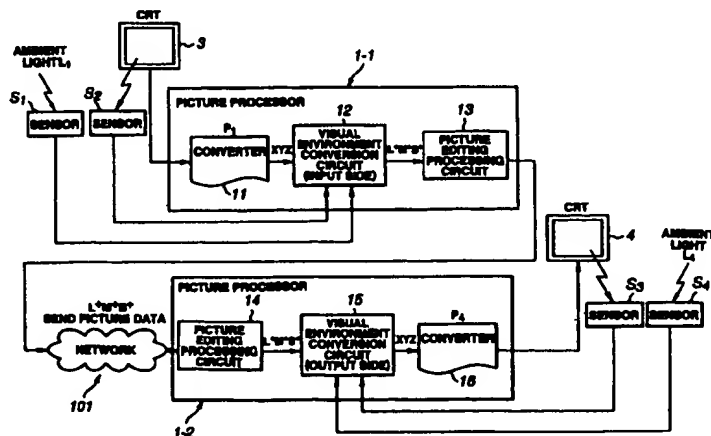


FIG.2

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## Description

## Technical Field

5 [0001] This invention relates to a transmission apparatus, a transmitting method, a reception apparatus, a reception method, a picture processing system, a picture processing method, a picture data processing apparatus, a picture data processing method and a furnished medium. More particularly, it relates to a transmission apparatus, a transmitting method, a reception apparatus, a reception method, a picture processing system, a picture processing method, a picture data processing apparatus, a picture data processing method and a furnished medium whereby coincidence in picture appearance can be achieved.

## Background Art

15 [0002] Heretofore, when picture data are transmitted between devices capable of retrieving or outputting pictures, including printing a picture on paper and outputting or displaying the printed picture, such as CRT monitors, printers, scanners or video cameras, or when a picture retrieved by or displayed on a device (input device) is outputted by or displayed on another device (output device), such as by printing on a paper sheet, processing is performed on the basis of picture data, such as RGB data or CMY(K) data, defined separately on the input device or the output device. The result is that, due to the difference in device characteristics, such as difference in characteristics of filters enclosed in the devices or characteristics of the phosphor or ink, picture deviation occurs between the picture of the input device and that of the output device.

20 [0003] There is known such a method in which the color space of picture data defined from device to device is converted into a color space prescribed by an intermediate color space, such as XYZ(CIE/XYZ) or  $L^*a^*b^*$ (CIE/ $L^*a^*b^*$ ) provided by CIE, so that the picture color is the same on the colorimetric level as long as the picture data is the same in this intermediate color space, no matter which device is used to output the picture corresponding to the picture data.

25 [0004] For color space conversion, the relation of correspondence between RGB as device-based picture data and XYZ as corresponding intermediate color space data, for example, is stated in the form of a conversion table or a conversion equation, known as profile, is used.

30 [0005] This profile is formulated from device to device by measuring the colors of a picture outputted by a device when various picture data are entered to the device, detecting the values of picture data obtained from a device when pictures of various colorimetric values are entered to the device and by correlating the picture data with the colorimetric values.

35 [0006] Thus, by a profile formulated for a device A, the RGB data defined for the device A are converted into XYZ data corresponding to the colorimetric values of the associated picture. Therefore, if the XYZ data is converted into RGB data defined for another device B using a profile formulated for the device B, a picture having the same color (colorimetric values) as that in the device A is obtained in the device B.

[0007] With the profile of the device B, the RGB data defined for the device B are converted into XYZ data corresponding to the colorimetric values of the associated picture. Therefore, if the XYZ data is converted into RGB data defined for the device A, using the profile for the device A, a picture having the same color (colorimetric value) as that of the picture in the device B is obtained in the device A.

40 [0008] Since the data (picture data) converted by the profile into the intermediate color space is device-independent, it is termed device independent color or device independent data. This data is herein abbreviated occasionally to DIC. On the other hand, the data (picture data) defined from device to device is termed device dependent color or device dependent data. This data is herein abbreviated occasionally to DDC.

45 [0009] Fig.38 is a block diagram showing the structure of an example of a picture processing system configured for exchanging picture data using the above-described profile, and Fig.39 shows the stream of data in the picture processing system of Fig.38.

[0010] Referring to Fig.38, if a scanner 43 is an input device and a CRT monitor 42 and a printer 44 are output devices, the scanner 43 retrieves a picture drawn on paper (retrieved picture) to generate RGB data corresponding to the picture (such as RGB data as DDC defined in the scanner 43). These RGB data are routed to a converter 412 and converted to, for example, XYZ data as DIC using the profile for the scanner 43 pre-formulated and stored in the converter 412. The resulting XYZ data is outputted to a mapping unit 414.

50 [0011] The mapping unit 414 is configured as shown for example in Fig.40. XYZ data from the converter 412 are converted by a converter 414a into data on the  $L^*a^*b^*$  space which is the visually equalized space ( $L^*a^*b^*$  data). The converted data is outputted to a mapping table 414d in which the  $L^*a^*b^*$  data from the converter 414a is processed by, for example, compression of the color reproducing area (color gamut).

55 [0012] It is not all colors corresponding to the picture data generated by the scanner 43 that can be regenerated by the CRT monitor 42 or the printer 44. Thus, the mapping table 414d performs compression processing of the color reproducing area which is the processing of mapping the  $L^*a^*b^*$  data from the converter 414a, that is colors that can

be handled by the scanner 43, but that cannot be handled by the CRT monitor 42 or the printer 44, to colors that are closest to the colors and that can be handled by the CRT monitor 42 or the printer 44.

[0013] In the mapping table 414d, there is stored the relation of correspondence between the color reproducible area (color gamut) of an input device and the color reproducible area (color gamut) of an output device, wherein the input and output devices are the CRT monitor 42, scanner 43 and the printer 44. For example, if the  $L^*a^*b^*$  data from the converter 414a is inputted as an address, the  $L^*a^*b^*$  data associated therewith are outputted to converters 414b or 414c.

[0014] In the converters 414b or 414c,  $L^*a^*b^*$  data outputted by the mapping table 414d are converted into XYZ data which are outputted to the converter 411 or 413.

[0015] In the converter 411, XYZ data as DIC data from the mapping unit 414 (converter 414b) is converted into, for example, RGB data, as DDC, using the pre-formulated and stored profile for the CRT monitor 42. The converted RGB data is supplied to the CRT monitor 42. On the CRT monitor 42, a picture corresponding to the RGB data from the converter 411 is displayed, that is, the display picture is outputted.

[0016] In the converter 413, XYZ data as DIC data from the mapping unit 414 (converter 414b) is converted into, for example, CMY(K) data, as DDC, using the pre-formulated and stored profile for the printer 44. The converted CMY(K) data is supplied to the printer 44. On the printer 44, a picture corresponding to the CMY(K) data from the converter 413 is printed on printing paper sheet, that is a printed picture is outputted.

[0017] Meanwhile, since the CRT monitor 42 can be used not only as an output device but also as an input device, like the scanner 43, the displayed picture, CRT monitor 42, converter 411 and the mapping unit 414 are interconnected by double-headed arrows in Figs.38 and 39.

[0018] If the picture retrieved by the scanner 43 is outputted by the CRT monitor 42 or the printer 44, the display picture or the printed picture has the same colorimetric value as that of the retrieved picture, thus preventing color deviation from occurring.

[0019] If, when using the profile, the colorimetric condition at the time of profile formulation differs from the viewing condition in which the retrieved picture, printed picture or the displayed picture is viewed, such as luminance or chromaticity of the surrounding light or the background, there is produced difference in color appearance as perceived by the viewer due to changes in the visual perception of the viewer.

[0020] Therefore, in a picture that can be viewed by self-emission of light, such as a soft copy picture, e.g., a display picture outputted by the CRT monitor 42, as a self-light-emitting device, the color appearance differs due to the difference in the chromaticity point of the white color point (lightest point) of the device (herein the CRT monitor 42). The reason is that the human visual sense endeavours to adapted itself to both the surrounding light and to the white color point of the self-light-emitting device.

[0021] Fig.41 shows an illustrative structure of another conventional picture processing system.

[0022] In Fig.41, a picture of a pre-set original, retrieved by a scanner 502, is retrieved as RGB data as DDC data and is supplied to a converter 513 of a picture processing unit 511 as the CMS. The converter 513 converts the input RGB data into XYZ data as DIC data to output the converted data to a profile connection space (PCS) 514.

[0023] Similarly, a picture displayed on the CRT 501, is retrieved to a converter 512 of the picture processing unit 511 and converted into XYZ data which is sent to the PCS 514. The converter 512 also converts the XYZ data from the PCS 514 into RGB data to output the converted data to a CRT for display.

[0024] The converter 515 converts the XYZ data supplied from the PCS 514 int, for example, CMY(K) data as DDC data, to output the converted data to a printer 503 for printing on a printing paper sheet.

[0025] The operation is now explained with reference to Fig.42 showing that the picture retrieved by the scanner 502 is printed by the printer 503 and simultaneously displayed on the CRT 501.

[0026] That is, the RGB picture data, retrieved by the scanner 502 from the original, is converted by the converter 513 into XYZ data which is sent to the PCS 514. The converter 515 converts the XYZ data entered from the PCS 514 into CMY(K) data to output the converted data to the printer 503. It is noted that K (black) may occasionally be absent. The printer 503 prints a picture corresponding to the input CMY(K) data on the printing paper sheet.

[0027] The converter 512 converts the XYZ data supplied by the PCS 514 into RGB data which is outputted to the CRT 1 for display.

[0028] Thus, with the present picture processing system, picture data retrieved by a pre-set device and which is dependent on the device, is transiently converted by the converter into picture data not dependent on the device. The converted picture data is again converted by an output side converter into data which is dependent on the device. This device dependent data is outputted. Thus, by adjusting the converter, it becomes possible to realize coincidence of the colorimetric values of the input or output picture.

[0029] Meanwhile, the conversion processing gives similar results no matter where the processing is executed. That is, as shown in Fig.43, picture data  $I_{in}$  and device profile data  $D_{in}$  are sent to a converter 602 of a picture processing unit 601 to generate device independent picture data  $I'$  which is sent to a converter 604 of a picture processing unit 603. In this converter 604, the picture data  $I'$  is acted on by device profile data  $D_{out}$  to produce picture data  $I_{out}$ , as shown in Fig.43.

[0030] In the picture processing unit 611, the input picture data  $I_{in}$  and device profile data  $D_{in}$  are directly transmitted to a picture processing unit 612. The picture data  $I_{in}$  and the device profile data  $D_{in}$  are sent to a converter 613 of the picture processing unit 612 to generate device independent picture data  $I'$ . This picture data  $I'$  is acted upon in a converter 614 of the picture processing unit 612 by the device profile data  $D_{out}$  to produce picture data  $I_{out}$ , as shown in Fig.44.

[0031] It is also possible to send the picture data  $I_{in}$  and the device profile data  $D_{in}$  to a converter 622 of a picture processing unit 612 to generate device independent picture data  $I'$  which is then supplied to a converter 623 of the picture processing unit 621, with the device profile data  $D_{out}$  being then acted on the input picture data  $I'$  in the converter 623 to generate picture data  $I_{out}$ , as shown in Fig.45. In this case, the picture processing unit 624 sends the device profile data  $D_{out}$  to the picture processing unit 621 and is fed with picture data  $I_{out}$  outputted by the picture processing unit 621 to directly output the picture data  $I_{out}$ .

[0032] If, for example, the picture information is transmitted between two devices interconnected over a network, the viewing conditions in which these two devices are installed tend to differ from each other. Thus, there are occasions wherein the pictures outputted and displayed by these two devices differ from each other in color appearance.

[0033] For example, it is assumed that a soft copy picture is displayed on a CRT 501A. It is also assumed that if, with the color temperature and the luminance of the surrounding light of 4150 K (F6) and 100 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, a picture displayed on the CRT 501A is sent via a picture processing unit 531 to another CRT 501B placed under the same visual the for display, the color temperature and luminance of the CRT 501A are 6500 K and 100 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, while those of the CRT 501B are 9300 K and 120 cd/m<sup>2</sup>. In this case, the picture displayed on the CRT 501A is not coincident in appearance with that displayed on the CRT 501B, because the respective CRTs differ in color temperature and luminance.

[0034] Even if the CRT 501A and the CRT 501B are of the same value of color temperature of 500 K and of the same value of luminance of 80 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, the two pictures are not coincident in appearance if the color temperature and luminance of the surrounding light of the CRT 501A are 4150 K (F6) and 100 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, while the color temperature and luminance of the surrounding light of the CRT 501B are 6500 K (D65) and 150 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, as shown in Fig.47.

[0035] Also, if, when a picture displayed on the CRT 501 is retrieved and sent to the printer 503 where it is printed as a hard copy picture on the printing paper sheet, as shown in Fig.48, the color temperature and luminance of the surrounding light of CRT 501 are 4150 K (F6) and 100 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, respectively, while the color temperature and luminance of the surrounding light of the printer 503 are 6500 K (F6) and 150 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, respectively, the two pictures are not coincident in appearance.

#### Disclosure of the Invention

[0036] In light of the foregoing, it is an object of the present invention to provide a picture processing system having a network structure, in which the same color appearance may be realized despite difference in the visual conditions, and in which only the same color can be easily realized, despite difference in the visual conditions, with the use of a pre-existing system.

[0037] A transmitting apparatus according to the present invention includes input means to which are entered parameters of the viewing condition under which the picture entered from the input device is viewed, transform means for transforming picture data entered by the input device into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the input means, and transmission means for transmitting the appearance index data outputted by the transform means via the transmission medium.

[0038] In this transmission apparatus, viewing condition parameters entered by input means are entered by input means. The transform means are responsive to viewing condition parameters entered by input means to convert the picture data entered by the input device to appearance index data corresponding to the color appearance under the viewing conditions. The appearance index data outputted by the conversion means are transmitted via a transmission medium by the transmission means.

[0039] For example, viewing condition parameters of the viewing condition under which a picture entered from the CRT monitor as an input device are entered by input means. The conversion means are responsive to data such as, for example, luminance of the surrounding light, to transform data outputted by a CRT monitor to color appearance index data under the viewing conditions. The appearance index data obtained from the transform means is sent by transmission means to a transmission medium, such as a network.

[0040] A transmitting method according to the present invention includes an input step for inputting parameters of the viewing conditions under which the picture entered from the input device is viewed, a transform step for transforming picture data entered by the input step into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the input means and a transmission step for transmitting the appearance index data outputted by the transform step via the transmission medium.

[0041] A furnishing medium according to the present invention furnishes a computer program used for a transmission



apparatus which is adapted for transforming a picture entered by an input device in a pre-set manner and which is used for transmitting the picture via a transmission medium. The computer program has an input step for inputting parameters of the viewing condition under which the picture entered from the input device is viewed, a transform step for transforming picture data entered by the input step into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the input means and a transmission step for transmitting the appearance index data outputted by the transform step via the transmission medium.

[0042] In the above transmission method and furnishing medium, the parameters of the viewing conditions, under which the parameters of the viewing conditions, under which is viewed a picture entered from the input device, are entered by the input step. The transform step is responsive to the parameters of the viewing conditions to convert picture data entered by the input device into color index appearance data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing conditions. The transmission step transmits the appearance index data outputted by the transform step via transmission medium.

[0043] For example, the parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed a picture entered from a CRT monitor as an input device are entered at the input step. The transform is responsive to data such as luminance of the surrounding light to convert the output data of the CRT monitor to appearance index data corresponding to the color appearance under the viewing environment. The transmission step sends the appearance index data obtained by the transform step to a transmission medium, such as network.

[0044] A transmitting apparatus according to the present invention includes input means to which are entered parameters of the viewing condition under which the picture entered from the input device is viewed, first transform means for transforming picture data entered by the input device into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the input means, reception means for receiving viewing condition parameters on the reception side, second transform means for converting the index data responsive to parameters of the viewing condition on the reception side received by the reception means so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by an output device on the reception side will be coincident with that of a picture entered by the input device and transmission means for transmitting data outputted by the second transform means over the transmission medium.

[0045] In the present transmission apparatus, parameters of the viewing conditions, under which is viewed a picture entered from an input device, are entered by input means. The first transform means is responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered by the input device to convert input picture data entered by the input device to appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing conditions. The reception means receives the viewing condition parameters on the reception side. The second transform means is responsive to the viewing condition parameters on the reception side received by the reception means to convert the index data so that the color appearance of the picture outputted by the output device on the reception side will be coincident with the color appearance of the input picture from the input device. The transmission means transmits data outputted by the second transform means via transmission medium.

[0046] For example, parameters of the viewing conditions, under which is viewed a picture entered from a CRT monitor, as an input device, are entered by input means. The first transform means is responsive to data, such as luminance of ambient light, entered by the input device, to convert input picture data entered by the input device to appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing conditions. The reception means receives the viewing condition parameters on the reception side. The second transform means is responsive to the viewing condition parameters on the reception side received by the reception means to convert the index data so that the color appearance of the picture outputted by the CRT as the output device on the reception side will be coincident with the color appearance of the input picture from the input device. The transmission means transmits data outputted by the second transform means via transmission medium.

[0047] A transmitting method according to the present invention includes an input step for inputting parameters of the viewing conditions under which the picture entered from the input device is viewed, a first transform step for transforming picture data entered by the input device into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the input step, a reception step for receiving viewing condition parameters on the reception side, a second transform step for converting the index data responsive to parameters of the viewing conditions on the reception side received by the reception step so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by an output device on the reception side will be coincident with that of a picture entered by the input device and a transmission step for transmitting data outputted by the second transform step over the transmission medium.

[0048] A furnishing medium according to the present invention furnishes a computer program used for a transmission apparatus adapted for transforming a picture entered by an input device in a pre-set manner and for transmitting the picture via a transmission medium. The computer program has an input step for inputting parameters of the viewing conditions under which the picture entered from the input device is viewed, a first transform step for transforming picture data entered by the input device into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing con-

ditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the input step, a reception step for receiving viewing condition parameters on the reception side, a second transform step for converting the index data responsive to parameters of the viewing condition on the reception side received by the reception step so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by an output device on the reception side will be coincident with that of a picture entered by the input device and a transmission step for transmitting data outputted by the second transform step over the transmission medium.

[0049] With the transmission method and the furnishing medium, parameters of the viewing conditions, under which is observed an input picture from an input device, are entered at the input step. The first transform step is responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the input step to convert the picture data entered from the input device into appearance index data corresponding to the color appearance under the viewing conditions. The reception step receives the viewing condition parameters on the reception side. The second transform step is responsive to the viewing condition parameters on the reception side received by the reception step to convert the index data so that the color appearance of the picture outputted by the output device on the reception side will be coincident with the color appearance of the picture entered from the input device. The transmission step transmits data outputted by the second transform step via transmission medium.

[0050] For example, parameters of the viewing conditions, under which is observed an input picture from an input device, are entered from a CRT monitor as an input device. The first transform step is responsive to data such as luminance of the ambient light to convert the picture data entered from the input device into appearance index data corresponding to the color appearance under the viewing conditions. The reception step receives the viewing condition parameters on the reception side. The second transform step is responsive to the viewing condition parameters on the reception side received by the reception step to convert the index data so that the color appearance of the picture outputted by a CRT monitor as the output device on the reception side will be coincident with the color appearance of the picture entered from a CRT monitor as the input device. The transmission step transmits data outputted by the second transform step via transmission medium.

[0051] A transmitting apparatus according to the present invention includes input means to which are entered parameters of the viewing conditions under which the picture entered from the input device is viewed and transmitting means for transmitting the picture entered from the input device and the viewing condition parameters entered from the input means.

[0052] In the present transmission apparatus, the parameters of the viewing conditions, under which is viewed a input picture from the input device, are entered from input means. The transmission means transmits a picture entered from the input device and the viewing condition parameters entered from the input means. The viewing condition parameters, under which is viewed a CRT monitor, as an input device, are entered from input means. The transmission means transmits the input picture data, such as luminance of the ambient light, and the input viewing condition parameters from the input means to a transmission medium, such as network.

[0053] A transmitting method according to the present invention includes an input step for inputting parameters of the viewing conditions under which the picture entered from the input device is viewed and a transmitting step for transmitting the picture entered from the input device and the viewing condition parameters entered from the input step.

[0054] A furnishing medium according to the present invention furnishes a computer program used for a transmission apparatus which is adapted for transforming a picture entered by an input device in a pre-set manner and which is used for transmitting the picture via a transmission medium. The computer program has an input step for inputting parameters of the viewing conditions under which the picture entered from the input device is viewed and a transmitting step for transmitting the picture entered from the input device and the viewing condition parameters entered from the input step.

[0055] In the transmission method and the furnishing medium, parameters of the viewing conditions, under which is viewed an input picture from the input device, and the transmission step transmits an input picture from the input device and the input viewing condition parameters from the input step. The input step inputs viewing condition parameters, such as luminance of the ambient light, as the viewing conditions of viewing the CRT monitor as the input device, are entered from the input step. The picture data entered from the CRT monitor as the input device and the viewing condition parameters entered from the input step, are sent by the transmission step to a transmission medium, such as a network.

[0056] A reception apparatus according to the present invention includes reception means for receiving the picture data transmitted from the transmitting side, input means for entering parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed a picture displayed and outputted on the output device, transform means for converting the picture data received by the reception means, responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the input means, so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on the output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from the input device on the transmitting side and output means for outputting the picture data converted by the transform means to the output device.

[0057] In the present reception apparatus, the reception means receives picture data transmitted from the transmitting

side. The transmitting side is responsive to input parameters of the viewing condition from input means under which a picture displayed and outputted on an output device to convert picture data received by the reception means so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on the output device will be coincident with that of the input picture entered from the transmitting side input device. The output means outputs the picture data converted by the transform means to an output device.

[0058] For example, the reception means receives picture data transmitted from the transmitting side. The transmitting side is responsive to input parameters of the viewing condition from input means, such as luminance of the surrounding light, under which a picture displayed and outputted on a CRT monitor as an output device to convert picture data received by the reception means so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on the output device will be coincident with that of the input picture entered from CRT monitor as the transmitting side input device. The output means outputs the picture data converted by the transform means to the output device.

[0059] A reception method according to the present invention includes a reception step for receiving the picture data transmitted from the transmitting side, an input step for entering parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed a picture displayed and outputted on the output device, a transform step for converting the picture data received by the reception step, responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the input step, so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on the output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from the input device and an output step for outputting the picture data converted by the transform step to the output device.

[0060] A furnishing medium according to the present invention furnishes a computer program used in a reception apparatus for receiving picture data entered and transmitted from a transmission side input device after conversion in agreement with viewing condition parameters of the transmitting side and those of the reception side, and for displaying and outputting the received picture data on an output device. The computer program includes a reception step for receiving the picture data transmitted from the transmitting side, an input step for inputting parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed a picture displayed and outputted on the output device, a transform step for converting the picture data received by the reception step responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by the input step so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on the output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from the input device and an output step for outputting the picture data converted by the transform step to the output device.

[0061] In the above reception method and furnishing medium, the reception step receives picture data transmitted from the transmitting side, and parameters of the viewing conditions, under which is viewed a picture displayed and outputted on the output device, are entered at the input step. The transform step is responsive to the input viewing condition parameters from the input step to convert picture data received by the reception step so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on the output device will be coincident with the color appearance of the picture entered from the transmission side input device. The output step outputs picture data transformed by the transform step to the output device.

[0062] For example, the reception step receives picture data transmitted from the transmitting side, and luminance of the surrounding light, as the parameters of the viewing conditions, under which is observed a CRT monitor, as an output device on the reception side, is entered at the input step. The transform step is responsive to the input viewing condition parameters from the input step to convert picture data received by the reception step so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on a CRT monitor will be coincident with the color appearance of the picture entered from a CRT monitor as the transmission side input device. The output step outputs picture data transformed by the transform step to a CRT monitor as the output device.

[0063] A reception apparatus according to the present invention input means to which are entered parameters of the viewing conditions under which a picture displayed and outputted on the output device is viewed, transmitting means for transmitting the viewing condition parameters entered from the input means to the transmitting side, reception means for receiving the picture data transmitted from the transmitting side and output means for outputting the picture data received by the reception means to the output device.

[0064] In the present reception apparatus, parameters of the viewing conditions, under which is viewed a picture displayed and outputted on an output device, are entered from input means. The transmission means transmits the viewing condition parameters entered from the input means. The reception means receives the picture data transmitted from the transmission side. The output means outputs the picture data received by the reception means to the output device.

[0065] For example, parameters of the viewing conditions, under which is viewed a picture displayed and outputted on an output device, such as luminance of the ambient light, are entered from input means. The transmission means transmits the viewing condition parameters entered from the input means. The reception means receives the picture data transmitted from the transmission side after pre-set correction consistent with the transmitted viewing condition parameters. The output means outputs the picture data received by the reception means to a CRT monitor.

[0066] A reception method according to the present invention includes an input step to which are entered parameters of the viewing conditions under which a picture displayed and outputted on the output device is viewed, a transmitting

step for transmitting the viewing condition parameters entered from the input step to the transmitting side, a reception step for receiving the picture data transmitted from the transmitting side and an output step for outputting the picture data received by the reception step to the output device.

[0067] A furnishing medium according to the present invention furnishes a computer program used in a reception apparatus for receiving picture data entered and transmitted from a transmission side input device after conversion in agreement with viewing condition parameters of the transmitting side and those of the reception side, and for displaying and outputting the received picture data on an output device. The computer program includes an input step to which are entered parameters of a viewing condition under which a picture displayed and outputted on the output device is viewed, a transmitting step for transmitting the viewing condition parameters entered from the input means to the transmitting side, a reception step for receiving the picture data transmitted from the transmitting side and an output step for outputting the picture data received by the reception means to the output device.

[0068] In the above reception method and furnishing medium, parameters of the viewing conditions, under which is viewed a picture displayed and outputted on an output device, are entered from the input step. The transmission step transmits to the transmitting side the viewing condition parameters entered from the input step. The reception step receives picture data transmitted from the transmitting side. The output step outputs the picture data received by the reception step to an output device.

[0069] For example, luminance of the ambient light is entered at an input step, and the transmission step transmits the input viewing condition parameters to the transmitting side. The reception side receives picture data corrected in a pre-set manner in meeting with the transmitted viewing condition parameters and transmitted from the transmitting side. The output step outputs the received picture data to the CRT monitor.

[0070] A reception apparatus according to the present invention includes reception means for receiving the picture data and the viewing condition parameters of the transmitting side, transmitted from the transmitting side, first transform means for transforming the picture data into color appearance index data under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by the reception means, input means to which are entered viewing condition parameters for viewing a picture displayed and outputted on the output device,

second transform means for converting the index data responsive to parameters of the viewing condition entered by the input means so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by the output device will be coincident with that of a picture entered by the input device on the transmitting side and output means for outputting picture data obtained by the second transform means to the output device.

[0071] In the present reception device, the reception means receives the picture data transmitted from the transmitting side and the viewing condition parameters of the transmitting side. The first transform means is responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by the reception means to convert the picture data into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing conditions. The parameters of the viewing conditions, under which is observed a picture displayed and outputted on the output device, are entered from the input means. The second transform means is responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the input means to convert the index data so that the color appearance of the picture outputted by the output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from the transmission side input device. The output device outputs the picture data obtained by the second transform means to an output device.

[0072] For example, the reception means receives the picture data transmitted from the transmitting side and the viewing condition parameters of the transmitting side, such as luminance of ambient light. The first transform means is responsive to the received viewing condition parameters to convert the picture data into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing conditions of viewing the transmitting side CRT monitor. The parameters of the viewing conditions, such as luminance of the viewing conditions under which is observed a picture displayed and outputted on the output device on the reception side, such as a CRT monitor, are entered from the input means. The second transform means is responsive to the input viewing condition parameters to convert the index data so that the color appearance of the picture outputted by the CRT monitor as the output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from the CRT monitor, such as the transmission side input device. The output device outputs the picture data obtained by the second transform means to an output device, such as a CRT monitor.

[0073] A reception method according to the present invention includes a reception step for receiving the picture data and the viewing condition parameters of the transmitting side, transmitted from the transmitting side, a first transform step for transforming the picture data into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by the reception step, an input step to which are entered viewing condition parameters for viewing a picture displayed and outputted on the output device, a second transform step for converting the index data responsive to parameters of the viewing conditions entered by the input step so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by the output device will be coincident with that of a picture entered by the input device on the transmitting side and an output step for outputting picture data obtained by the second transform step to the output device.

[0074] A furnishing medium according to the present invention furnishes a computer program used for a reception

apparatus for receiving picture data transmitted from a transmitting side and entered from an input device of the transmitting side and parameters of the viewing conditions under which a picture entered from the input device is viewed, and for displaying and outputting the received picture data and parameters on an output device. The computer program includes a reception step for receiving the picture data and the viewing condition parameters of the transmitting side, transmitted from the transmitting side, a first transform step for transforming the picture data into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by the reception step, an input step to which are entered viewing condition parameters for viewing a picture displayed and outputted on the output device, a second transform step for converting the index data responsive to parameters of the viewing conditions entered by the input step so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by the output device will be coincident with that of a picture entered by the input device on the transmitting side and an output step for outputting picture data obtained by the second transform step to the output device.

[0075] In the above reception method and furnishing medium, the reception step receives picture data and the viewing condition parameters of the transmitting side, transmitted from the transmitting side, and the first transform step is responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by the reception step to convert picture data into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing conditions. The parameters of the viewing conditions, under which is observed a picture displayed and outputted by an output device, are entered in the input step. The second transform step is responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the input step to convert the index data so that the color appearance of an output picture of the output device will be coincident with the color appearance of the picture entered from the input device of the transmitting side. The output step outputs picture data obtained by the second transform step to an output device.

[0076] For example, the reception step receives picture data and the viewing condition parameters of the transmitting side, transmitted from the transmitting side, and the first transform step is responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by the reception step to convert index data into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing conditions. The parameters of the viewing conditions, such as luminance of the surrounding light, under which is observed a CRT monitor on the transmitting side, as an output device, are entered in the input step. The second transform step is responsive to the input viewing condition parameters to convert the index data so that the color appearance of an output picture of the CRT monitor as an output device will be coincident with the color appearance of the picture entered from the CRT monitor as an input device of the transmitting side. The output step outputs picture data obtained by the second transform step to a CRT monitor as an output device.

[0077] In a picture processing system according to the present invention, the transmitting side includes first input means to which are entered viewing condition parameters for observing the picture entered from the input device, first transform means for converting picture data entered from the input device into appearance index data associated with color appearance under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the first input means and transmission means for transmitting the appearance index data outputted by the first transform means via the transmission medium. On the other hand, the reception side includes reception means for receiving the index data transmitted via the transmission medium, second input means to which are entered parameters of the viewing conditions under which a picture displayed and outputted on the output device is viewed, second transform means for converting index data received by the reception means responsive to the parameters of the viewing conditions entered from the second input means so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on the output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from the input device on the transmitting side and outputting means for outputting the picture data converted by the second transform means to the output device.

[0078] In this picture processing system, the transmitting side is fed from the first input means with parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed a picture entered from the input device. The first transform means is responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the first input means to convert the input picture data from the first input means into appearance index data corresponding to the color appearance under the viewing conditions. The transmitting means transmits the appearance index data outputted by the first transform means via the transmission medium. On the reception side, the reception means receives the index data transmitted via the network. The parameters of the viewing conditions, under which is viewed an output picture displayed on the output device, are entered from the second input means. The second transform means is responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the second input means to convert the index data received by the reception means so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on the output device will be coincident with the color appearance of the picture entered from the input device on the transmitting side. The output means outputs the picture data converted by the second transform means to the output device.

[0079] For example, the transmitting side is fed from the first input means with parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed a CRT monitor as the input device. The first transform means is responsive to the input viewing condition parameters to convert the input picture data entered to the CRT monitor as the input device into appearance index data corresponding to the color appearance under the viewing conditions. The transmitting means transmits the resulting data via a network. On the reception side, the reception means receives the index data transmitted via the net-

work. The parameters of the viewing conditions, such as luminance of the surrounding light, under which is viewed an output picture displayed on a CRT monitor, as the output device, are entered from the second input means. The second transform means is responsive to the received viewing condition parameters to convert the index data received by the reception means so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on the output device will be coincident with the color appearance of the picture entered from a CRT monitor as the input device on the transmitting side. The output means outputs the picture data converted by the second transform means to the CRT monitor as the output device.

[0080] In a picture processing method according to the present invention, the transmitting side includes a first input step to which are entered viewing condition parameters for observing the picture, a first transform step for converting picture data entered from the input device into appearance index data associated with color appearance under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the first input step and a transmission step for transmitting the appearance index data outputted by the first transform step via the transmission medium. On the other hand, the reception side includes

a reception step for receiving the index data transmitted via the transmission medium, a second input step to which are entered parameters of the viewing conditions under which a picture displayed and outputted on the output device is viewed, a second transform step for converting index data received by the reception step responsive to the parameters of the viewing conditions entered from the second input step so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on the output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from the input device on the transmitting side and an output step for outputting picture data converted by the second conversion step to the output device.

[0081] A furnishing medium according to the present invention furnishes a computer program used in a picture processing system in which a transmitting side performs pre-set conversion on a picture entered from an input device to transmit the picture via a transmission medium and in which a reception side performs pre-set conversion on the picture transmitted via the transmission medium to display and output the converted picture on an output device. A computer program portion of the transmitting side includes a first input step to which are entered viewing condition parameters for observing the picture entered from the input device, a first transform step for converting picture data entered from the input device into appearance index data associated with color appearance under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the first input step and a transmission step for transmitting the appearance data outputted by the first transform step via the transmission medium. On the other hand, a computer program portion of the reception side includes a reception step for receiving the index data transmitted via the transmission medium, a second input step to which are entered parameters of the viewing conditions under which a picture displayed and outputted on the output device is viewed, a second transform step for converting index data received by the reception step responsive to the parameters of the viewing conditions entered from the second input step so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on the output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from the input device on the transmitting side and an output step for outputting picture data converted by the second conversion step to the output device.

[0082] In the above picture processing method and the furnishing medium according to the present invention, the transmitting side is fed from the first step with parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed an input picture from the input device. The first transform step is responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the input step to convert input picture data from the input device into appearance index data corresponding to the color appearance under the viewing conditions. The transmitting step transmits appearance index data outputted by the first transform step via transmission medium. On the reception side, the reception step receives the index data transmitted via transmission medium, and parameters of the viewing conditions, under which is viewed a picture displayed and outputted on the output device, are entered from the second input step. The second transform step is responsive to the input viewing condition parameters from the second input step to convert the index data received by the reception step so that the color appearance of a picture displayed and outputted on the output device will be coincident with that of a picture entered from the input device on the transmitting side. The output step outputs picture data for example, converted by the second transform step to the output device.

[0083] For example, the transmitting side is fed from the first step with parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed a CRT monitor as an input device, such as luminance of the surrounding light. The first transform step is responsive to the input viewing condition parameters to convert RGB data from the CRT monitor, such as an input device, into appearance index data corresponding to the color appearance under the viewing conditions. The transmitting step transmits the resulting data via a network. On the reception side, the reception step receives the index data transmitted via network, and parameters of the viewing conditions, under which is viewed a picture displayed and outputted on CRT monitor, as the output device, are entered from the second input step. The second transform step is responsive to the input viewing condition parameters from the second input step to convert the index data received by the reception step so that the color appearance of a picture displayed and outputted on the CRT monitor as output device will be coincident with that of a picture entered from the CRT monitor as the input device on the transmitting side. The output step outputs picture data for example, converted by the second transform step to the CRT monitor as the



output device.

[0084] In a picture processing system in which a transmitting side performs pre-set conversion on a picture entered from an input device to transmit the picture via a transmission medium and in which a reception side displays and outputs the converted picture on an output device, the transmitting side includes first input means to which are entered viewing condition parameters for observing the picture entered from the input device, first transform means for converting picture data entered from the input device into appearance index data associated with color appearance under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the first input means, first reception means for receiving parameters of the viewing conditions on the reception side for observing a picture displayed and outputted on the output device, second transform means for converting the index data outputted by the first transform means responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by the first reception means so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on the output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from the input device and first transmission means for transmitting data obtained by the second transform means via the transmission medium. On the other hand,

the reception side includes second reception means for receiving the data transmitted via the transmission medium, output means for outputting the data received by the second reception means to the output device, second input means to which are entered parameters of viewing conditions under which a picture displayed and outputted on the output device is observed and second transmission means for transmitting the viewing condition parameters entered from the second input means to the transmitting side.

[0085] In the present picture processing system, the transmitting side is fed from the first input means with parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed an input picture from the input device. The first transform means is responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the first input means to convert input picture data from the input device into appearance index data corresponding to the color appearance under the viewing conditions. The first reception means receives parameters of the viewing conditions on the reception side under which is viewed a picture displayed and outputted on the output device. The second transform means is responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by the first reception means to convert output index data of the first transform means so that the color appearance of a picture displayed and outputted on the output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from the input device. The first transmitting means transmits data obtained by the second transform means via transmission medium. On the reception side, the second reception means receives data transmitted via transmission medium. The output means outputs data received by the second reception means to the output device. The parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed a picture displayed and outputted on the output device are entered by the second input means. The second transmitting means transmits the viewing condition parameters entered by the second input means to the transmitting side.

[0086] For example, the transmitting side is fed from the first input means with parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed an input picture from CRT monitor as the input device. The first transform means is responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the first input means to convert input picture data from a CRT monitor as the input device into appearance index data corresponding to the color appearance under the viewing conditions. The first reception means receives parameters of the viewing conditions on the reception side under which is viewed a picture displayed and outputted on a CRT monitor as the output device on the reception side. The second transform means is responsive to the received viewing condition parameters, such as luminance of the surrounding light on the reception side, to convert output index data of the first transform means so that the color appearance of a picture displayed and outputted on the CRT monitor as the output device on the reception side will be coincident with that of the picture entered from the CRT monitor as the input device on the transmitting side. The first transmitting means transmits the resulting data via network. On the reception side, the second reception means receives data transmitted via network. The output means outputs received data to the CRT monitor as the output device on the reception side. The parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed a picture displayed and outputted on the output device, such as data like luminance of the surrounding light, are entered by the second input means. The second transmitting means transmits the input viewing condition parameters to the transmitting side.

[0087] In a picture processing method according to the present invention, the transmitting side includes a first input step to which are entered viewing condition parameters for observing the picture entered from the input device, a first transform step for converting picture data entered from the input device into appearance index data associated with color appearance under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the first input step, a first reception step for receiving parameters of viewing conditions on the reception side for observing a picture displayed and outputted on the output device, a second transform step for converting the index data outputted by the first transform step responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by the first reception step so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on the output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from the input device and a first transmission step for transmitting data obtained by the second transform step via the transmission medium. On the other hand, the reception side includes a second reception step for receiving the data transmitted via the transmission medium, an output step for outputting the data received by the second reception

step to the output device, a second input step to which are entered parameters of viewing conditions under which a picture displayed and outputted on the output device is observed and a second transmission step for transmitting the viewing condition parameters entered from the second input step to the transmitting side.

[0088] A furnishing medium according to the present invention furnishes a computer program used in a picture processing system in which a transmitting side performs pre-set conversion on a picture entered from an input device to transmit the picture via a transmission medium and in which a reception side displays and outputs the picture transmitted via the transmission medium on an output device. A transmitting side computer program portion includes a first input step to which are entered viewing condition parameters for observing the picture entered from the input device, a first transform step for converting picture data entered from the input device into appearance index data associated with color appearance under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the first input step, a first reception step for receiving parameters of viewing conditions on the reception side for observing a picture displayed and outputted on the output device, a second transform step for converting the index data outputted by the first transform step responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by the first reception step so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on the output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from the input device and a first transmission step for transmitting data obtained by the second transform step via the transmission medium. On the other hand, a reception side computer program portion includes a second reception step for receiving the data transmitted via the transmission medium, an output step for outputting the data received by the second reception step to the output device, a second input step to which are entered parameters of viewing conditions under which a picture displayed and outputted on the output device is observed and a second transmission step for transmitting the viewing condition parameters entered from the second input step to the transmitting side.

[0089] In the above picture processing method and furnishing medium, the transmitting side is fed from the first input step with parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed an input picture from the input device. The first transform step is responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the first input step to convert picture data entered from the first input step to appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing environment. The first reception step receives the reception side viewing condition parameters under which is viewed the picture displayed and outputted on the output device. The second transform step is responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by the first reception step to convert the output index data of the first transform step so that the color appearance of a picture displayed and outputted on the output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from the input device. The first transmitting step transmits data obtained from the second transform step via transmission medium. On the reception side, the second reception step receives data transmitted via transmission medium. The output step outputs data received by the second reception step to the output device. From the second input step are entered the parameters of the viewing conditions under which the picture displayed and outputted on the output device. The second transmission step transmits to the transmitting step the viewing condition parameters entered from the second input step.

[0090] For example, the transmitting side is fed from the first input step with parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed an input picture from the CRT monitor as the input device, such as luminance of the surrounding light. The first transform step is responsive to the input viewing condition parameters to convert picture data entered from the CRT monitor as the input device to appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing environment. The first reception step receives the reception side viewing condition parameters under which is viewed the picture displayed and outputted on the reception side output device. The second transform step is responsive to the received viewing condition parameters such as luminance of the surrounding light on the reception side to convert the output index data of the first transform step so that the color appearance of a picture displayed and outputted on the CRT monitor on the reception side output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from the CRT monitor as the transmitting side input device. The first transmitting step transmits the resulting data obtained from the second transform step via network. On the reception side, the second reception step receives data transmitted via network. The output step outputs received data to the CRT monitor as the reception side output device. From the second input step are entered the parameters of the viewing conditions under which the picture displayed and outputted on the output device, such as data like luminance of the surrounding light. The second transmission step transmits the input viewing condition parameters to the transmitting step.

[0091] In a picture processing system according to the present invention, a transmitting side transmits includes first input means to which are entered parameters of viewing conditions under which is viewed the picture entered from the input device and transmission means for transmitting the picture entered from the input device and the viewing condition parameters entered from the first input means. On the other hand, the reception side includes reception means for receiving the picture data and the transmitting side viewing condition parameters, transmitted from the transmitting side, first transform means for converting the picture data into appearance index data associated with color appearance under the viewing conditions of the transmitting side responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by the reception means, second input means to which are entered parameters on the reception side viewing conditions for observing the picture displayed and outputted on the output device, second conversion means for converting the index



data responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the second input means so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by the output device will be coincident with that of a picture entered from the input device on the transmitting side and output means for outputting picture data obtained by the second conversion means to the output device.

5 [0092] In the present picture processing system, the transmitting side is fed from the first input means with parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed an input picture entered from the input device. The transmitting means transmits the input picture from the input device and viewing condition parameters entered from the first input means. The reception means on the reception side receives the picture data and the transmitting side viewing condition parameters, transmitted from the transmitting side. The first transform means is responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by the reception means to convert picture data into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing conditions. The parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed a picture displayed and outputted on the output device are entered from the second input means. The second transform means is responsive to parameters of viewing conditions received entered from the second input means to convert index data so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by the output device will be coincident with the color appearance of the picture entered from the input device on the transmitting side. The output means outputs picture data obtained by the second transform means to the CRT monitor as the output device.

[0093] For example, the transmitting side is fed from the first input means with parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed an input picture entered from a CRT as the input device, such as luminance data of the surrounding light. The transmitting means transmits the input picture from the CRT monitor as the input device and viewing condition parameters entered from the first input means. The reception means on the reception side receives the picture data and the transmitting side viewing condition parameters, transmitted from the transmitting side. The first transform means is responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by the reception means to convert picture data into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing conditions. The parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed a picture displayed and outputted on the output device are entered from the second input means. The second transform means is responsive to parameters of viewing conditions entered from the second input means, such as luminance of the surrounding light, to convert index data so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by the CRT device as the output device will be coincident with the color appearance of the picture entered from a CRT monitor as the input device on the transmitting side. The output means outputs picture data obtained by the second transform means to the CRT monitor as the output device.

30 [0094] In a picture processing method according to the present invention, the transmitting side includes a first input step to which are entered parameters of viewing conditions under which is viewed the picture entered from the input device and a transmission step for transmitting the picture entered from the input device and the viewing condition parameters entered from the first input step. On the other hand, the reception side includes a reception step for receiving the picture data and the transmitting side viewing condition parameters, transmitted from the transmitting side, a first transform step for converting the picture data into appearance index data associated with color appearance under the viewing conditions of the transmitting side responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by the reception step, a second input step to which are entered parameters on the reception side viewing conditions for observing the picture displayed and outputted on the output device, a second conversion step for converting the index data responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the second input step so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by the output device will be coincident with that of a picture entered from the input device on the transmitting side and an output step for outputting picture data obtained by the second conversion step to the output device.

[0095] A furnishing medium according to the present invention furnishes a computer program used in a picture processing system in which a transmitting side transmits a picture entered from an input device via a transmission medium and in which a reception side performs pre-set conversion on the picture transmitted via the transmission medium to display and output the converted picture on an output device. A transmitting side computer program portion includes a first input step to which are entered parameters of viewing conditions under which is viewed the picture entered from the input device and a transmission step for transmitting the picture entered from the input device and the viewing condition parameters entered from the first input step. On the other hand, a reception side computer program portion includes a reception step for receiving the picture data and the transmitting side viewing condition parameters, transmitted from the transmitting side, a first transform step for converting the picture data into appearance index data associated with color appearance under the viewing conditions of the transmitting side responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by the reception step, a second input step to which are entered viewing condition parameters on the reception side for observing the picture displayed and outputted on the output device, a second conversion step for converting the index data responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the second input step so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by the output device will be coincident with that of a picture entered from the input device on the transmitting side and an output step for outputting picture data obtained by the second conversion step to the output device and an output step for outputting the picture data obtained by the second conversion step to the output device.

[0096] In the above picture processing method and furnishing medium, the transmitting side is fed from the first step with parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed a picture entered from the input device. The transmitting step transmits a picture entered from the input device and the viewing condition parameters entered from the first input step. The reception step receives picture data transmitted from the transmitting side and the viewing condition parameters on the transmitting side. The first transform step is responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by the reception step to convert the picture data into color appearance index data under the viewing conditions. The viewing condition parameters of viewing the picture displayed and outputted on the output device are entered from the second input step. The second transform step is responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the second input step to convert the index data so that the color appearance of the output picture of the output device will be coincident with the color appearance of the input picture supplied from the transmitting side input device. The output step outputs the picture data obtained from the second transform step to the output device.

[0097] For example, the transmitting side is fed from the first step with parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed a picture entered from a CRT monitor as the input device, such as luminance data of the surrounding light. The transmitting step transmits picture data entered from the CRT monitor as the input device and the viewing condition parameters entered from the first input step. On the reception side, the reception step receives picture data transmitted from the transmitting side and the viewing condition parameters on the transmitting side. The first transform step is responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by the reception step to convert the picture data into color appearance index data under the viewing conditions on the transmitting side. The viewing condition parameters of viewing the picture displayed and outputted on the CRT monitor as the output device are entered from the second input step. The second transform step is responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from the second input step, such as luminance data of the surrounding light, to convert the index data so that the color appearance of the output picture of the CRT monitor as the output device will be coincident with the color appearance of the input picture supplied from the CRT monitor as the transmitting side input device. The output step outputs the picture data obtained from the second transform step to the CRT monitor as the output device.

[0098] A picture data processing apparatus according to the present invention includes first retrieval means for retrieving a profile for converting DDC picture data into DIC picture data or for converting DIC picture data into DIC picture data, second retrieval means for retrieving viewing condition parameters and rewriting means for rewriting a profile retrieved by the first retrieval means in association with the viewing condition parameters retrieved by the second retrieval means.

[0099] A picture data processing method according to the present invention includes a first retrieval step of retrieving a profile for converting DDC picture data into DIC picture data or for converting DIC picture data into DDC picture data, a second retrieval step of retrieving viewing condition parameters and a rewriting step of rewriting a profile retrieved in the first retrieval step in association with the viewing condition parameters retrieved in the second retrieval step.

[0100] A furnishing medium according to the present invention furnishes a computer program having a first retrieval step for retrieving a profile for converting DDC picture data into DIC picture data or for converting DIC picture data into DIC picture data, a second retrieval step for retrieving viewing condition parameters and a rewriting step for rewriting the profile retrieved by the first retrieval means in association with the viewing condition parameters retrieved by the second retrieval means.

[0101] In the above picture data processing apparatus, picture data processing method and furnishing medium, the profile for converting DDC picture data to DIC picture data or the profile for converting the DIC picture data to the DDC picture file is rewritten in association with the retrieved viewing condition parameters.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

[0102]

Fig.1 illustrates schematics of the present invention.

Fig.2 is a block diagram showing the structure of a first embodiment of a transmission/reception apparatus embodying the present invention.

Fig.3 illustrates the processing flow of the embodiment shown in Fig.1.

Figs.4A, 4B, 4C and 4D show the results of investigations and experiments on the relation between the degree of coincidence of color appearance of a soft copy picture on the transmitting side and that of a soft copy picture on the reception side in case the proportional adaptive coefficient  $R_{adp}$  is changed.

Fig.5 shows the results of the investigations and experiments shown in Figs.4A and 4B.

Fig.6 is a block diagram showing an illustrative structure in case a parameter setting circuit is used in place of the sensor shown in Fig.1.

Fig.7 illustrates a display example of a parameter setting picture.

Fig.8 is a block diagram showing a second embodiment of a transmission/reception apparatus embodying the

present invention.

Fig.9 is a block diagram showing a third embodiment of a transmission/reception apparatus embodying the present invention.

Fig.10 is a block diagram showing a fourth embodiment of a transmission/reception apparatus embodying the present invention.

Fig.11 is a block diagram showing a fifth embodiment of a transmission/reception apparatus embodying the present invention.

Fig.12 is a block diagram showing a sixth embodiment of a transmission/reception apparatus embodying the present invention.

Fig.13 is a block diagram showing a seventh embodiment of a transmission/reception apparatus embodying the present invention.

Fig.14 is a block diagram showing an illustrative structure of a computer implementing a transmission/reception apparatus of the present invention.

Fig.15 is a block diagram showing an illustrative structure of a picture processing system embodying the present invention.

Fig.16 again is a block diagram showing an illustrative structure of a picture processing system embodying the present invention.

Fig.17 is a flowchart for illustrating the processing of the illustrative structure of Fig.16.

Fig.18 illustrates the ICC profile format.

Fig.19 illustrates an illustrative example showing the contents of the ICC profile format.

Fig.20 illustrates an example of an input picture of visual condition parameter.

Fig.21 illustrates the method for measuring a color patch.

Fig.22 is a flowchart for illustrating detailed processing of the step S4 of Fig.14.

Fig.23 illustrates data processing in the system of Fig.23.

Fig.24 is a block diagram showing another illustrative structure of a picture processing system embodying the present invention.

Fig.25 illustrates CMS data flow.

Fig.26 similarly illustrates CMS data flow.

Fig.27 similarly illustrates CMS data flow.

Fig.28 similarly illustrates CMS data flow.

Fig.29 similarly illustrates CMS data flow.

Fig.30 similarly illustrates CMS data flow.

Fig.31 similarly illustrates CMS data flow.

Fig.32 similarly illustrates CMS data flow.

Fig.33 similarly illustrates CMS data flow.

Fig.33 similarly illustrates CMS data flow.

Fig.34 similarly illustrates CMS data flow.

Fig.35 similarly illustrates CMS data flow.

Fig.36 similarly illustrates CMS data flow.

Fig.37 similarly illustrates CMS data flow.

Fig.38 shows an illustrative structure of a conventional picture processing system.

Fig.39 illustrates the flow of picture data in the picture processing system shown in Fig.38.

Fig.40 shows an illustrative structure of a mapping unit shown in Fig.38.

Fig.41 is a block diagram showing another illustrative structure of a conventional picture processing system.

Fig.42 illustrates the operation of the structure of Fig.41.

Fig.43 illustrates data flow in the conventional picture processing system.

Fig.44 similarly illustrates data flow in the conventional picture processing system.

Fig.45 similarly illustrates data flow in the conventional picture processing system.

Fig.46 illustrates pictures between conventional different apparatus.

Fig.47 similarly illustrates pictures between conventional different apparatus.

Fig.48 similarly illustrates pictures between conventional different apparatus.

#### Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention

[0103] Referring to the drawings, preferred embodiments of the present invention will be explained in detail. The present invention, however, is not limited to the illustrative embodiment hereinafter explained. Before processing to the description of these embodiments, the schematics of the present invention are explained with reference to Fig.1.

[0104] In the present invention, the color appearance of a picture entered or outputted via CRT monitors 3-1, 3-2,

scanner 2 or the printer 4, as peripheral devices of plural transmission/reception apparatus 1, interconnected over a network 100 as shown in Fig.1, is adapted to be coincident without regard to the viewing conditions (viewing environment). That is, each transmission/reception apparatus 1 converts DDC to DIC by the enclosed profiles  $P_1$  to  $P_4$  in order to correct the difference in appearance ascribable to the difference in characteristics of the peripheral devices. The  
 5 DICs are converted in a pre-set manner, depending on the viewing the viewing conditions, such as chromaticity of the whiteness of the surrounding light illuminated by lamps  $L_1$  to  $L_4$ , chromaticity of the white points of the paper sheet carrying a printed hard copy picture, chromaticity of the white points of the CRT monitors 3-1, 3-2 or absolute luminance, for achieving coincident color appearance of different pictures entered to or outputted from the peripheral devices of the transmission/reception apparatus 1 interconnected via network 100.

10 [0105] Fig.2 shows a block diagram showing an illustrative structure of the first embodiment of the present invention. In this picture processing system, the CRT monitors 3, 4 are used as an input device on the transmitting side and as an output device on the reception side, respectively. Meanwhile, the system herein means an entire apparatus constituted by plural devices or means. From the CRT monitor 3 which self-emits light to display (output) a picture, that is to display  
 15 a soft copy picture, the RGB data, for example, of picture data corresponding to the picture is sent to a transmission side picture processing unit 1-1. After picture processing the picture data from the CRT monitor 3 in the picture processing unit 1-1, the picture data is sent over a network 101 to the reception side. The reception side receives picture data transmitted thereto by a picture processing unit 1-2 to process the picture to output the processed picture to the CRT monitor 4. The picture corresponding to data from the picture processing unit 1-2 is displayed and outputted on a screen of the CRT monitor 4.

20 [0106] The picture processing unit 1-1 is made up of a converter 11, a viewing condition conversion circuit 12 and a picture editing processing circuit 13. The converter 11 holds on memory a pre-formulated profile  $P_1$  for the CRT monitor 3. Here, reference is had to this profile  $P_1$  so that RGB data, for example, from the CRT monitor 3 is converted into XYZ data as DIC which is supplied to the viewing the conversion circuit 12.

25 [0107] The viewing condition conversion circuit 12 is fed with outputs of the sensors  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  in addition to the XYZ data from the converter 11. The sensors  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are adapted to output viewing condition parameters as numerical values specifying the condition or environment in which the user is viewing the soft copy picture displayed on the CRT monitor 3 (viewing condition of the CRT monitor 3). That is, the sensor  $S_1$ , constituted by, for example, a radiation color luminance meter, measures the chromaticity, for example, of the surrounding light (such as the light of a fluorescent lamp) of the environment in which the CRT monitor 3 is put, and sends the measured value as viewing condition parameter  
 30 to the viewing environment conversion circuit 12. The sensor  $S_1$  is constituted by, for example, a tight contact type sensor, and measures the absolute luminance and chromaticity of white points, for example, of the self-light-emitting CRT monitor 3, to transmit the measured values as viewing condition parameters to the viewing environment conversion circuit 12.

35 [0108] The viewing environment conversion circuit 12 is responsive to the viewing condition parameters from the sensors  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  to convert the XYZ data from the converter 11 into  $L^*M^*S^*$  data, which are index data of appearance corresponding to color appearance under the viewing condition of the CRT monitor 3. The  $L^*M^*S^*$  data will be explained in detail subsequently.

40 [0109] These  $L^*M^*S^*$  data are sent to the picture editing processing circuit 13 which performs picture editing processing such as gamut compression or image editing on the  $L^*M^*S^*$  data sent from the viewing environment conversion circuit 12 transmitted over the network 101 to send the processed data to the network 101.

45 [0110] The picture processing unit 1-2 on the reception side receives picture data transmitted over the network 101 and performs the same processing as that in the picture editing processing circuit 13 by a picture editing processing circuit 14 to send the resulting data to a viewing condition conversion circuit 15 which is also supplied with output signals of the sensors  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  in addition to the  $L^*M^*S^*$  data from the picture editing processing circuit 14. The sensor  
 50  $S_1$  is adapted to output a viewing condition parameter as a numerical value of associating the soft copy picture outputted by the CRT monitor 4 (picture outputted by the CRT monitor 4) with the viewing condition by the user (viewing condition of the CRT monitor 4). That is, the sensor  $S_3$  is constituted by, for example, a radiation color luminance meter, and measures the chromaticity, for example, of the surrounding light of the environment in which the CRT monitor 4 is installed, such as the light of the fluorescent lamp, and sends the measured value of the viewing condition parameter to the viewing condition conversion circuit 15. The sensor  $S_4$  is constituted by, for example, a tight contact type sensor and measures the absolute luminance and chromaticity of the white point, for example, of the self-light-emitting CRT monitor 4, in order to send the measured value as the viewing condition parameters to the viewing condition conversion circuit 15.

55 [0111] In the viewing condition conversion circuit 15, the  $L^*M^*S^*$  data from the picture editing processing circuit 14 are processed such as to achieve coincidence of color appearance under the viewing conditions of the CRT monitor 4 with that under the viewing conditions of the CRT monitor 3 depending on the viewing condition parameters from the sensor  $S_3$ . The data obtained by this processing are converted into XYZ data as DIC data which is supplied to the converter 16.

[0112] The converter 16 holds on memory a pre-formulated profile P4 for the CRT monitor 4. Here, reference is had to this profile P4 so that XYZ data, for example, from the viewing condition conversion circuit 15 is converted into, for example, RGB data as DDC for the CRT monitor 4. This RGB data is sent to the CRT monitor 4.

[0113] This causes the reception side CRT monitor 4 to output (display) a soft copy picture which is scarcely different in color appearance from the soft copy picture displayed on the transmitting side CRT monitor 3.

[0114] The method for formulating profiles P<sub>1</sub>, P4 for the CRT monitor 3 or the CRT monitor 4 stored in the converters 11 or 16 is now explained. First, in formulating the profile for the CRT monitor 3, if each of R, G and B data of the RGB data outputted by the CRT monitor 3 is 8-bit data, rgb data, as normalised RGB data, are calculated in accordance with the equation (1):

$$\begin{aligned} r &= \frac{R}{R_{\max}} = \left\{ k_{r, \text{gain}} \left( \frac{dr}{255} \right) + k_{r, \text{offset}} \right\}^{\gamma_r} \\ g &= \frac{G}{G_{\max}} = \left\{ k_{g, \text{gain}} \left( \frac{dg}{255} \right) + k_{g, \text{offset}} \right\}^{\gamma_g} \\ b &= \frac{B}{B_{\max}} = \left\{ k_{b, \text{gain}} \left( \frac{db}{255} \right) + k_{b, \text{offset}} \right\}^{\gamma_b} \end{aligned} \quad \dots(1)$$

where R<sub>max</sub>, G<sub>max</sub> and B<sub>max</sub> are values of R, G and B at three white points of the CRT monitor 3. On the other hand, k<sub>r,gain</sub>, k<sub>g,gain</sub> and k<sub>b,gain</sub> are gains of R, G and B, respectively, whilst k<sub>r,offset</sub>, k<sub>g,offset</sub> and k<sub>b,offset</sub> are offsets of R, G and B, respectively and γ<sub>r</sub>, γ<sub>g</sub> and γ<sub>b</sub> are coefficients for gamma correction of R, G and B, respectively (gamma correction coefficients). The numerical value 255 in the equation (1) is a value corresponding to the picture data outputted by the CRT monitor 3 in case dr, db and dg are of 8 bits. If the picture data outputted by the CRT monitor 3 is of n bits, the numerical value is 2<sup>n</sup>-1.

[0115] The rgb data is linearly transformed in accordance with the equation (2):

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_{R, \max} & X_{G, \max} & X_{B, \max} \\ Y_{R, \max} & Y_{G, \max} & Y_{B, \max} \\ Z_{R, \max} & Z_{G, \max} & Z_{B, \max} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots(2)$$

in order to calculate XYZ data which is the DIC data.

[0116] The matrix on the right side of the equation (2) can be calculated using, for example, the least square method, as the transformation matrix between the colorimetric values of the CRT monitor 3 and the rgb data.

[0117] The profile P<sub>1</sub> for the CRT monitor 3 is completed by stating the relation of association between XYZ data in the equation (2) and dr, dg and db in the equation (1) in the form of a table. It is possible not only to hold the profile P<sub>1</sub> for the CRT monitor 3 formulated as described above in the converter 11, but also to calculate sequentially the XYZ data from 8-bit data dr, dg and db outputted by the CRT monitor 3.

[0118] The profile P4 for the CRT monitor 4 can be generated by performing the above-described processing for the CRT monitor 4.

[0119] If the profile is to be formulated for an input/output device other than the CRT monitor, such as a printer, CMY(K) data are entered in the printer with different values, and the colors of the resulting hard copy picture are measured. The relation of association between the output RGB data and the colorimetric values are stated in a table form in order to formulate a profile for a scanner.

[0120] If the profile for the scanner is to be formulated, the scanner is caused to read a picture having a pre-set colorimetric value. In this case, the relation between the output RGB data and the colorimetric value is measured. The relation of correspondence between the output RGB data and the colorimetric value is stated in a table form in order to

formulate the profile for the scanner.

[0121] Meanwhile, an area of the color reproducing gamut not covered by the printer is associated with the color reproducing gamut that can be expressed by the printer.

[0122] The picture processing by the viewing environment conversion circuit 12 is explained in detail. In the viewing environment conversion circuit 12, the XYZ data from the converter 11 are corrected for contrast changes due to the effect of the surrounding light. Specifically, if the luminance of the surrounding light of the environment in which the CRT monitor 3 is installed is high, the soft copy picture displayed on the CRT monitor 3 is lowered in contrast mainly because the black, that is the darkest point, becomes floated due to reflection of the ambient light incident on the tube surface of the CRT monitor 3. In general, an anti-reflection film is formed on the tube surface of the CRT monitor 3. It is noted that, as long as there exists ambient light, the black that can be displayed on the CRT monitor 3 cannot be rendered darker than its reflected light. Thus, the picture is lowered in contrast if the black is floated since the human visual system is sensitive to dark color.

[0123] In order to take the above phenomenon into account, the reflection of the surrounding light is added as offset to the light emitted by the phosphor of the CRT monitor 3, as shown in the following equation (3):

$$\begin{aligned} X'_{(CRT1)} &= X_{(CRT1)} + R_{bk} \cdot X_{(Ambient1)} \\ Y'_{(CRT1)} &= Y_{(CRT1)} + R_{bk} \cdot Y_{(Ambient1)} \\ Z'_{(CRT1)} &= Z_{(CRT1)} + R_{bk} \cdot Z_{(Ambient1)} \end{aligned} \quad \dots (3)$$

in order to effect contrast correction. In the above equation  $R_{bk}$  is the reflectance of the tube surface of the CRT monitor 3 and is of the order of 1 to 5%. The suffix of XYZ (CRT1) means that the value is relevant to the CRT monitor 3, while the suffix (Ambient1) denotes that the value is relevant to the surrounding light of the CRT monitor 3.

[0124] After addition of the reflection of the surrounding light by this equation (3), the resulting values are normalized so that the maximum value of  $Y'_{(CRT1)}$  will be "100".

[0125] The viewing environment conversion circuit 12 then converts data  $(X'Y'Z')_{(CRT)}$ , corrected for contrast by the equation (3), into data associated with signals of the cones of the human visual system, that is LMS spatial data, in accordance with the following equation (4):

$$\begin{bmatrix} L_{(CRT1)} \\ M_{(CRT1)} \\ S_{(CRT1)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.38971 & 0.68898 & -0.07868 \\ -0.22981 & 1.18340 & 0.04641 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} X'_{(CRT1)} \\ Y'_{(CRT1)} \\ Z'_{(CRT1)} \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (4)$$

where the matrix of the right side is a known matrix as found by experiments by the visual sense.

[0126] Meanwhile, the equation (4) uses the Hunt-Pointer-Esteves transform and transforms data having flat spectroscopic distribution  $(X'Y'Z')_{(CRT)}$  into data of the cones of the human visual system. This transform equation is not limited to the equation (4).

[0127] The L, M and S data obtained by the equation (4) are associated with signals of the long, medium and short wavelengths of the human cone signals.

[0128] The L, M and S data, obtained as described above, are corrected for color adaptation in meeting with the ambient viewing condition by processing against incomplete adaptation as now explained.

[0129] The human visual system varies the sensitivity of each cone in order to render the light source white in color, in a manner comparable to white balance in a video camera. That is, the human visual system performs the processing of normalizing the output signals of the cones at a value of the white point. In the present embodiment, the normalizing processing is carried out based on the Von Kries principle of adaptation. It is noted that the white point to which the human visual system will adapt itself is corrected for color adaptation by the ambient viewing conditions by executing two processing operations, namely (1) processing against incomplete adaptation and (2) processing against mixed adaptation.

[0130] The adaptation against incomplete adaptation is the correction processing against luminance and chromaticity of the whiteness of the CRT monitor 3. Specifically, the further the chromaticity of the white point of the CRT monitor 3 from the light of D65 or E and the lower the luminance of the adaptation point, the more incomplete is the adaptation of

the human visual system. Therefore, the correction in meeting with these characteristics of the visual system is performed in accordance with the following equation (5)

$$\begin{aligned} L'_{\alpha(\text{CRT1})} &= L_{\alpha(\text{CRT1})} / P_L \\ M'_{\alpha(\text{CRT1})} &= M_{\alpha(\text{CRT1})} / P_M \\ S'_{\alpha(\text{CRT1})} &= S_{\alpha(\text{CRT1})} / P_S \end{aligned} \quad \dots (5)$$

[0131] This correction corrects the difference in appearance ascribable to difference in characteristics of the CRT monitor 3. In the above equation,  $P_L$ ,  $P_M$  and  $P_S$  are color adaptation coefficients used in the Hunt's model, and may be found by, for example, the following equation (6):

$$\begin{aligned} P_L &= (1 + Y'_{\text{mon1}}{}^{1/3} + l_E) / (1 + Y'_{\text{mon1}}{}^{1/3} + 1/l_E) \\ P_M &= (1 + Y'_{\text{mon1}}{}^{1/3} + m_E) / (1 + Y'_{\text{mon1}}{}^{1/3} + 1/m_E) \\ P_S &= (1 + Y'_{\text{mon1}}{}^{1/3} + s_E) / (1 + Y'_{\text{mon1}}{}^{1/3} + 1/s_E) \end{aligned} \quad \dots (6)$$

where  $Y'_{\text{mon1}}$  (unit:  $\text{cd/m}^2$ ) is the sum of the absolute luminance of the actual white point of the CRT monitor 3 and reflect on of the surrounding light, and  $l_E$ ,  $m_E$  and  $s_E$  are defined by the following equation (7):

$$\begin{aligned} l_E &= 3 \cdot L_{\alpha(\text{CRT1})} / (L_{\alpha(\text{CRT1})} + M_{\alpha(\text{CRT1})} + S_{\alpha(\text{CRT1})}) \\ m_E &= 3 \cdot M_{\alpha(\text{CRT1})} / (L_{\alpha(\text{CRT1})} + M_{\alpha(\text{CRT1})} + S_{\alpha(\text{CRT1})}) \\ s_E &= 3 \cdot S_{\alpha(\text{CRT1})} / (L_{\alpha(\text{CRT1})} + M_{\alpha(\text{CRT1})} + S_{\alpha(\text{CRT1})}) \end{aligned} \quad \dots (7)$$

[0132] The following table 1 shows examples of the color adaptation coefficients  $P_L$ ,  $P_M$  and  $P_S$  of the actual CRT monitor 3. In the Table 1, CCT (corrected color temperature) denotes the color temperature of the white point of the CRT monitor 3. The above values are measured by the sensor  $S_2$  and sent to the viewing environment conversion circuit 12 in order to calculate  $L'_{\alpha(\text{CRT})}$ ,  $M'_{\alpha(\text{CRT})}$  and  $S'_{\alpha(\text{CRT})}$  in accordance with the equation (5).

TABLE 1

monitor	CCT	( $P_L$ , $P_M$ , $P_S$ )
monitor A	≈9000K	(0.9493, 0.9740, 1.0678)
monitor B	≈6500K	(0.9849, 0.9920, 1.0222)

[0133] Then, correction is made for mixed adaptation (2). The mixed adaptation means partial adaptation in which, if the white point of the CRT monitor 3 differs from that of the surrounding light, the human visual system adapts itself partially to the respective white points. Specifically, in offices, fluorescent lamps having the color temperature (CCT) of approximately 4150K are used, while the color temperature of the white point of the usual CRT monitor is approximately 9300K, which is significantly different from the color temperature of the fluorescent lamps. In such case, the human visual system adapts itself partially to the two, as described above. Thus, assuming that the white point to which the human visual system adapts itself is intermediate between the two, and setting the proportion of adaptation to the white point of the CRT monitor 3 to  $R_{\text{adp}}$  (adaptation ratio) and that to the white point of the surrounding light to  $(1 - R_{\text{adp}})$ , the white point to which the human visual system adapts itself is newly defined as follows:

$$L''_{n(CRT1)}$$

$$= R_{adp} \cdot \left( \frac{Y'_{mon1}}{Y_{adp1}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot L'_{n(CRT1)} + (1 - R_{adp}) \cdot \left( \frac{Y_{sur1}}{Y_{adp1}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot L_{n(Ambient1)}$$

$$M''_{n(CRT1)}$$

$$= R_{adp} \cdot \left( \frac{Y'_{mon1}}{Y_{adp1}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot M'_{n(CRT1)} + (1 - R_{adp}) \cdot \left( \frac{Y_{sur1}}{Y_{adp1}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot M_{n(Ambient1)}$$

$$S''_{n(CRT1)}$$

$$= R_{adp} \cdot \left( \frac{Y'_{mon1}}{Y_{adp1}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot S'_{n(CRT1)} + (1 - R_{adp}) \cdot \left( \frac{Y_{sur1}}{Y_{adp1}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot S_{n(Ambient1)} \quad \dots (8)$$

where  $Y'_{mon1}$  is the sum of the absolute luminance of the white point of the CRT monitor 3 and reflection from the surrounding light and  $Y_{sur1}$  is the absolute luminance of a complete diffusion reflection surface arranged substantially parallel to the display surface of the monitor. Alternatively, it may be found from the illuminance  $M$  by the room light in the normal line direction of the monitor display surface at a place proximate to the monitor display surface in accordance with the following equation (9):

$$Y_{sur} = M / \pi \quad \dots (9)$$

[0134] Also, in the above equation (8),  $L_{n(Ambient)}$ ,  $M_{n(Ambient)}$  and  $S_{n(Ambient)}$  represent chromaticity at the white point of the surrounding light, and can be found by transform to sensitivity of the human cones (LMS) from the tristimulus values (XYZ) using the matrix of the equation (4).

[0135] Meanwhile,  $Y_{adp1}$  can be found from the following equation (10):

$$Y_{adp1} = \{ R_{adp} \cdot Y'_{mon1}^{1/3} + (1 - R_{adp}) \cdot Y_{sur1}^{1/3} \}^3 \quad \dots (10)$$

where the adaptation ratio  $R_{adp}$  is a coefficient assuming a pre-set real-number value between 0 and 1. If this value is 1, the human visual system adapts itself 100% to the white point of the CRT monitor 3 while it is not affected by the surrounding light. The state is conceptually equivalent to summing CIE/XYZ.

[0136] Since the luminance of the CRT 3 differs from the luminance of the surrounding light,  $(Y'_{mon1}/Y_{adp1})^{1/3}$ ,  $(Y_{sur1}/Y_{adp1})^{1/3}$ , which are weighting coefficients are introduced here, as shown in the equation (8). If the luminance of the CRT monitor 3 is approximately of the same level as the luminance of the ambient light, these weighting coefficients are equal to "1".

[0137] The viewing environment conversion circuit 12 is fed with the actual chromaticity  $L_{n(CRT)}$ ,  $M_{n(CRT)}$ ,  $S_{n(CRT)}$  of the white point of the CRT monitor 3 in the equations (5) to (7) and the absolute luminance  $Y_{mon1}$  as viewing condition parameters from the sensor  $S_2$ , while being fed with the absolute luminance  $Y_{sur1}$  and chromaticity  $L_{n(Ambient)}$ ,  $M_{n(Ambient)}$  and  $S_{n(Ambient)}$  of the white point of the surrounding light in the equation (8) as viewing condition parameters from the sensor  $S_1$ . The viewing environment conversion circuit 12 sequentially executes the calculations of the equations (5) to (8), using the viewing condition parameters sent from the sensors  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ , in order to find the chromaticity  $L''_{n(CRT)}$ ,  $M''_{n(CRT)}$  and  $S''_{n(CRT)}$  to which the human visual system adapts itself when observing the picture displayed on the CRT monitor 3 in the presence of the surrounding light. These chromaticity values are hereinafter termed adaptive white points.

[0138] By substituting the chromaticity values  $L''_{n(CRT)}$ ,  $M''_{n(CRT)}$  and  $S''_{n(CRT)}$  of the adaptive white point, thus found, into the Von Kries equation of adaptation, shown below,  $L^*M^*S^*$  data ( $L^*$ ,  $M^*$ ,  $S^*$ ), which are, as it were, index data for



appearance, which reflects the color appearance when observing the soft copy picture displayed on the CRT monitor 3 in the presence of the surrounding light, can be found:

$$\begin{bmatrix} L^+ \\ M^+ \\ S^+ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/L''_{\alpha(CRT1)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/M''_{\alpha(CRT1)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/S''_{\alpha(CRT1)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L_{(CRT1)} \\ M_{(CRT1)} \\ S_{(CRT1)} \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots(11)$$

[0139] The viewing environment conversion circuit 12 executes the processing for incomplete adaptation and mixed adaptation in accordance with this equation (11) to correct color adaptation by the ambient viewing conditions and subsequently outputs the resulting  $L^+M^+S^+$  as index data for appearance to the picture editing processing circuit 13.

[0140] The resulting  $L^+M^+S^+$  data or  $L^+M^+S^+$  data are sent to the picture editing processing circuit 13 where the following processing is performed.

[0141] That is, the picture editing processing circuit 13 converts the data  $L^+M^+S^+$  as appearance index data from the viewing environment conversion circuit 12 into data of the original  $L^+M^+S^+$  space ( $L^+$ ,  $M^+$ ,  $S^+$ ) into data of the  $L^*a^*b^*$  space which is the visually equated space:

$$\begin{bmatrix} X^* \\ Y^* \\ Z^* \end{bmatrix}_E = 100 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1.91020 & -1.11212 & 0.21990 \\ 0.37095 & 0.62905 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L^+ \\ M^+ \\ S^+ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L^* = 116 \cdot (Y^* / Y_0^*)^{1/3} - 16$$

$$Y^* / Y_0^* \geq 0.00856$$

$$a^* = 500 \{ (X^* / X_0^*)^{1/3} - (Y^* / Y_0^*)^{1/3} \}$$

$$X^* / X_0^* \geq 0.00856$$

$$Y^* / Y_0^* \geq 0.00856$$

$$b^* = 200 \{ (Y^* / Y_0^*)^{1/3} - (Z^* / Z_0^*)^{1/3} \}$$

$$Y^* / Y_0^* \geq 0.00856$$

$$Z^* / Z_0^* \geq 0.00856$$

$$\dots(12)$$

where  $X_0^*$ ,  $Y_0^*$  and  $Z_0^*$  are values of  $X^*$ ,  $Y^*$  and  $Z^*$  at the white point and are equal to "100" in the above case.

[0142] The picture editing processing circuit 13 processes the data of the  $L^*a^*b^*$  space, which is the visually equated space, obtained by the equation (12), with picture processing, such as gamut compression or color editing, as described above.

[0143] After picture editing processing, the picture editing processing circuit 13 converts the  $L^*a^*b^*$  space data into the data ( $L^+$ ,  $M^+$ ,  $S^+$ ) of the original ( $L^+$ ,  $M^+$ ,  $S^+$ ) space, in accordance with the above equation (12), and subsequently converts the converted data into analog signals which are sent out to the network 101.

[0144] The data transmitted over the network 101 is received by the picture editing processing circuit 14 of the reception side picture processing unit 1-2 so as to be processed in the same manner as by the picture editing processing circuit 13 before being sent to the viewing condition conversion circuit 15.

[0145] The viewing condition conversion circuit 15 converts the ( $L^+$ ,  $M^+$ ,  $S^+$ ) data as appearance index data ( $L^+$ ,  $M^+$ ,

S\*) into data  $L_{(CRT2)}$ ,  $M_{(CRT2)}$  and  $S_{(CRT2)}$ , corresponding to R, G and B signals of the CRT monitor 4 into signals of human cones, in accordance with the following equation (13):

$$\begin{bmatrix} L_{(CRT2)} \\ M_{(CRT2)} \\ S_{(CRT2)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L'_{\alpha(CRT2)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & M'_{\alpha(CRT2)} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & S'_{\alpha(CRT2)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L^+ \\ M^+ \\ S^+ \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (13)$$

[0146] This equation is an inverse matrix of the equation (11), while (CRT2) denotes that the data is pertinent to the reception side CRT monitor 4.

[0147] In the matrix of the right side of the equation (13),  $(L'_{\alpha(CRT2)})$ ,  $(M'_{\alpha(CRT2)})$  and  $(S'_{\alpha(CRT2)})$  can be found in accordance with the following equation (14):

$$\begin{aligned} & L'_{\alpha(CRT2)} \\ &= R_{adp} \cdot \left( \frac{Y'_{mon2}}{Y_{adp2}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot L'_{\alpha(CRT2)} + (1 - R_{adp}) \cdot \left( \frac{Y_{sur2}}{Y_{adp2}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot L_{\alpha(Ambient2)} \\ & M'_{\alpha(CRT2)} \\ &= R_{adp} \cdot \left( \frac{Y'_{mon2}}{Y_{adp2}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot M'_{\alpha(CRT2)} + (1 - R_{adp}) \cdot \left( \frac{Y_{sur2}}{Y_{adp2}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot M_{\alpha(Ambient2)} \\ & S'_{\alpha(CRT2)} \\ &= R_{adp} \cdot \left( \frac{Y'_{mon2}}{Y_{adp2}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot S'_{\alpha(CRT2)} + (1 - R_{adp}) \cdot \left( \frac{Y_{sur2}}{Y_{adp2}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot S_{\alpha(Ambient2)} \end{aligned} \quad \dots (14)$$

where  $Y'_{mon2}$  is the sum of the absolute luminance of the CRT monitor 4 and reflection of the surrounding light and  $Y_{sur2}$  is the absolute luminance of the surrounding light reflected by the screen of the CRT monitor 4.  $R_{adp}$  denotes the adaptation ratio which is the ratio of adaptation of the human visual system to the white point of the CRT monitor 4, and  $L_{\alpha(Ambient2)}$ ,  $M_{\alpha(Ambient2)}$  and  $S_{\alpha(Ambient2)}$  denote the chromaticity at the white point of the surrounding light. Meanwhile,  $Y_{adp2}$  can be found by the following equation (15):

$$Y_{adp2} = \left\{ R_{adp} \cdot Y'_{mon2}^{1/3} + (1 - R_{adp}) \cdot Y_{sur2}^{1/3} \right\}^3 \quad \dots (15)$$

[0148] On the other band,  $(L'_{\alpha(CRT2)})$ ,  $(M'_{\alpha(CRT2)})$  and  $(S'_{\alpha(CRT2)})$  can be found from the following equation (16):

$$\begin{aligned} L'_{\alpha(CRT2)} &= L_{\alpha(CRT2)} / P_L \\ M'_{\alpha(CRT2)} &= M_{\alpha(CRT2)} / P_M \\ S'_{\alpha(CRT2)} &= S_{\alpha(CRT2)} / P_S \end{aligned} \quad \dots (16)$$

wherein  $p_L$ ,  $p_M$  and  $p_S$  can be found by substituting  $Y_{\text{mon2}}$ , obtained on adding the absolute luminance of the white point of the CRT monitor 4 detected by the sensor  $S_3$  to the reflection of the surrounding light, into the following equation (17):

$$\begin{aligned} P_L &= (1 + Y_{\text{mon2}}^{1/3} + l_E) / (1 + Y_{\text{mon2}}^{1/3} + 1/l_E) \\ P_M &= (1 + Y_{\text{mon2}}^{1/3} + m_E) / (1 + Y_{\text{mon2}}^{1/3} + 1/m_E) \\ P_S &= (1 + Y_{\text{mon2}}^{1/3} + s_E) / (1 + Y_{\text{mon2}}^{1/3} + 1/s_E) \end{aligned} \quad \dots (17)$$

where the domains  $l_E$ ,  $m_E$  and  $s_E$  can be found from the following equation (18):

$$\begin{aligned} l_E &= 3 \cdot L_{\alpha}(\text{CRT2}) / (L_{\alpha}(\text{CRT2}) + M_{\alpha}(\text{CRT2}) + S_{\alpha}(\text{CRT2})) \\ m_E &= 3 \cdot M_{\alpha}(\text{CRT2}) / (L_{\alpha}(\text{CRT2}) + M_{\alpha}(\text{CRT2}) + S_{\alpha}(\text{CRT2})) \\ s_E &= 3 \cdot S_{\alpha}(\text{CRT2}) / (L_{\alpha}(\text{CRT2}) + M_{\alpha}(\text{CRT2}) + S_{\alpha}(\text{CRT2})) \end{aligned} \quad \dots (18)$$

[0149] The viewing condition conversion circuit 15 converts LMS data corresponding to the cones of the human viewing system, obtained as described above, that is the LMS spatial data, in accordance with the following equation (19):

$$\begin{bmatrix} X'(\text{CRT2}) \\ Y'(\text{CRT2}) \\ Z'(\text{CRT2}) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.91019 & -1.11214 & 0.20195 \\ 0.37095 & 0.62905 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.00000 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} L(\text{CRT2}) \\ M(\text{CRT2}) \\ S(\text{CRT2}) \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (19)$$

in order to calculate  $X'(\text{CRT2})$ ,  $Y'(\text{CRT2})$  and  $Z'(\text{CRT2})$  which are DIC data. Meanwhile, this transform is the inverse transform equation of the equation (4).

[0150] The viewing condition conversion circuit 15 then performs the processing of correction of contrast by surrounding light in accordance with the following equation (20):

$$\begin{aligned} X(\text{CRT2}) &= X'(\text{CRT2}) - R_{bk} \cdot X_{\text{Ambient2}} \\ Y(\text{CRT2}) &= Y'(\text{CRT2}) - R_{bk} \cdot Y_{\text{Ambient2}} \\ Z(\text{CRT2}) &= Z'(\text{CRT2}) - R_{bk} \cdot Z_{\text{Ambient2}} \end{aligned} \quad \dots (20)$$

[0151] That is, the data  $X'(\text{CRT2})$ ,  $Y'(\text{CRT2})$  and  $Z'(\text{CRT2})$  less the surrounding light reflected by the tube surface represents data  $X(\text{CRT2})$ ,  $Y(\text{CRT2})$  and  $Z(\text{CRT2})$  actually outputted to the converter 16.

[0152] The data of the XYZ space obtained by the equation (20) is outputted to the converter 16 where it is linearly transformed for conversion to RGB data in accordance with the following equation (21):

$$\begin{bmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_{R, \max} & X_{G, \max} & X_{B, \max} \\ Y_{R, \max} & Y_{G, \max} & Y_{B, \max} \\ Z_{R, \max} & Z_{G, \max} & Z_{B, \max} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (21)$$

[0153] The RGB data, calculated in accordance with the above equation, is further gamma-corrected in accordance with the following equation (22):

$$\begin{aligned} dr &= \frac{255}{k_{r, \text{gain}}} \cdot (r^{1/r} k_{r, \text{offset}}) \\ dg &= \frac{255}{k_{g, \text{gain}}} \cdot (g^{1/r} - k_{g, \text{offset}}) \\ db &= \frac{255}{k_{b, \text{gain}}} \cdot (b^{1/r} - k_{b, \text{offset}}) \end{aligned} \quad \dots (22)$$

while being converted into data dr, dg and db that can be accommodated by the CRT monitor 4.

[0154] Meanwhile, the conversion shown in the equations (21), (22) may be executed on reading the device profile as in the case of the equations (1) and (2). The dr, dg and db data, thus obtained, are outputted to the CRT monitor 4.

[0155] Referring to Fig.3, the flow of picture data in the picture processing unit having the converters 11, 16, viewing environment conversion circuits 12, 15 and the picture editing processing circuits 13, 16 is explained.

[0156] In the present embodiment, RGB data (D1) corresponding to the soft copy picture displayed on the CRT monitor 3 is converted by the profile P<sub>1</sub> of the CRT monitor 3 stored in the converter 11 into XYZ data (D2) of CIE/XYZ which is the device independent color space.

[0157] The device independent XYZ data (D2) is converted into L\*M\*S\* data (D3), as appearance index data, based on parameters of the viewing condition in which the soft copy picture of the CRT monitor 3 is actually observed, that is on outputs of the sensors S<sub>1</sub> and S<sub>2</sub>.

[0158] The L\*M\*S\* data (D3) are converted by the picture editing processing circuit 13 into CIE/L\*a\*b\* data (D4), which is the perceptually equated space, so as to be processed by gamut compression or color editing, if need be. The L\*a\*b\* data, thus obtained, are again converted into L\*M\*S\* data which is transmitted over e.g., a network to the picture processing unit 1-2 on the reception side.

[0159] The picture processing unit 1-2 on the reception side converts the received L\*M\*S\* data into L\*a\*b\* data (D4) and processed in the same manner as in the above-mentioned picture editing processing circuit 13. The resulting data is converted into L\*M\*S\* data (D6) which is outputted to the viewing condition conversion circuit 15.

[0160] The viewing condition conversion circuit 15 refers to parameters of the viewing condition on the reception side, that is to outputs of the sensors S<sub>3</sub> and S<sub>4</sub>, to convert the L\*M\*S\* (D6) to device independent XYZ data (D7) CIE/XYZ which is supplied to the converter 16.

[0161] The converter 16 refers to the profile P<sub>4</sub> for the CRT monitor 4 to convert the XYZ data (D7) to RGB data suited to the CRT monitor 4 to output the converted data to the CRT monitor 4.

[0162] The degree of actual color appearance coincidence of the soft copy picture displayed on each of the CRT monitor 3 and the CRT monitor 4 in case of changing the adaptation ratio R<sub>adp</sub> in the above-mentioned equations (8), (10), (14) and (15) is explained.

[0163] Figs.4A, 4B, 4C and 4D show an illustrative structure of a visual evaluation experiments for determining optimum adaptation ratio R<sub>adp</sub> in the present embodiment.

[0164] In the present embodiment, two CRT monitors A, B are placed in front of a paneller. The lateral sides excluding the upper sides, of the CRT monitors A, B, are surrounded by panel plates covered with non-colored imitation paper sheets with reflectance of 53.3% (equivalent to N8) in order to prevent colors other than those of the displayed pictures on the CRT monitors from entering the sight of view of the paneller. For enabling observation by a simultaneous haploscopic method, there is placed a panel plate between the CRT monitors A and B for separating the monitors from each

other. There is also placed a base block (see Fig.4B) for enabling both left and right eyes to view separate CRT monitors, as shown in Fig.4C. For directing the surrounding light uniformly on the entire screens of the CRT monitors A, B, no panel plate is placed on top of the lateral sides. In the present embodiment, experiments are carried out in the present embodiment by the simultaneous haploscopic method on the basis of an assumption that both left and right eyes can cope with separate white points.

[0165] In the present visual evaluation experiments, a natural picture is displayed on the CRT monitor A of the color temperature of 6530K under a fluorescent lamp (4183K, 124 cd/m<sup>2</sup>) of the daylight color (F6) as the surrounding light. Two randomly selected natural pictures with six patterns of different adaptation ratios  $R_{adp}$  ( $R_{adp} = 0.0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8$  and 1.0) on the monitor B of the color temperature of 9370 K (see Fig.4D). The paneller is called upon to judge which of the two pictures has color appearance closer to that of the picture displayed on the CRT monitor A. this judgment method is generally termed a paired comparison method.

[0166] The number of panellers in case of using the fluorescent lamp of 4183K, 124 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, with two natural pictures being in use, is 31 (20 male panellers and one female paneller), while the number of panellers in case of using the fluorescent lamp of 3486K, 150 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, with two natural pictures being in use, is 24 (23 male panellers and one female paneller), with two natural pictures being in use.

[0167] Fig.5 shows a graph obtained on statistically processing data obtained by the above-described visual evaluation experiment. In Fig.5, the abscissa and the ordinate represent values of adaptation ratio  $R_{adp}$  and psycho-physical values, respectively. The larger the psycho-physical values, the more the natural pictures displayed on the CRT monitor B are similar to those displayed on the CRT monitor A.

[0168] As may be seen from this graph, sufficient matching is achieved between the picture displayed on the CRT monitor A and the picture displayed on the CRT monitor B in a range of the values of the adaptation ratio  $R_{adp}$  of from 0.4 to 0.7, irrespective of the surrounding light. In particular, more sufficient matching can be realized for the adaptation ratio  $R_{adp}$  of 0.6. If the color temperature of the illuminating light is lowered, the gradient of curves becomes steeper, with an optimum value being 0.6.

[0169] It is seen from the above experiments that, if the adaptation ratio  $R_{adp}$  of 0.6 is used, it becomes possible to minimize the difference in color appearance of the picture displayed on an output device on the reception side.

[0170] By the above embodiments, in which contrast correction or color adaptation correction is carried out depending on the viewing conditions on the transmission and reception sides when transmitting the picture information over the network 101, it becomes possible to obtain the soft copy picture of the same color appearance in each of the transmission and reception sides even if the color temperatures of the CRT monitors 3, 4 and the color temperatures of the surrounding light are not the same.

[0171] In the above embodiments, the viewing condition parameters are acquired by the sensors  $S_1$  to  $S_4$ . It is however possible to provide parameter setting circuits 17, 18 in each of the picture processing units 1-1, 1-2 on the transmission and reception sides, as shown in Fig.6 in order to enable the user to operate the circuits in setting the viewing condition parameters.

[0172] Specifically, it is possible to omit the sensors  $S_1$  to  $S_4$  provided in the first embodiment shown in Fig.2 to connect the parameter setting circuits 17, 18 to the picture processing units 1-1, 1-2, respectively in order for the user on the transmitting and receiving side users to set the circuits 17, 18 depending on the viewing conditions.

[0173] In addition, it is possible to display a setting picture shown for example in Fig.7 on the CRT monitor 3 or 4 in order to enter the viewing condition parameters on these setting pictures.

[0174] Specifically, chromaticity and luminance of the room light and luminance of the CRT monitor 3 or 4 may be entered as setting items on the setting picture. As setting contents of the setting items, chromaticity and luminance of the room light or the luminance of the CRT monitor 3 or 4, for example, can be entered. As setting contents of the setting items, 'fluorescent lamps', 'incandescent lamp', 'D65', 'D50' or 'customize' (the user being able to enter the value optionally) can be selectively set. As for the luminance of the room light, 'light', 'normal', 'dark' or 'customize' (the user being able to enter the value optionally) can be selected. As for the luminance of the CRT monitors 3 or 4, 'light', 'normal', 'dark' or 'customize' (the user being able to enter the value optionally) can be selected.

[0175] If, in the setting item of 'chromaticity of room light', 'customize' is selected as the setting contents, the values of the xy chromaticity point or the correlative color temperature (CCT) can be optionally entered by the user in such items as 'chromaticity x', 'chromaticity y' or 'correlative color temperature' in Fig.7. Similarly, if, in the setting item of 'chromaticity of room light', 'customize' is selected as the setting items 'luminance of room light' or 'monitor luminance', the values of the luminance of room light or luminance of the monitor can be entered in the associated items.

[0176] In the viewing environment conversion circuits 12, 15, parameters associated with the setting contents are stored in order to enable readout of parameters, such as xy chromaticity point, correlative chromaticity point (CCT), luminance of room light or monitor luminance associated with the contents as set on the setting picture.

[0177] In the above-described embodiment, the user can easily set the parameters, while there is no necessity of providing the sensors  $S_1$  to  $S_4$ , the device cost can be correspondingly reduced.

[0178] An illustrative structure of the present invention, shown in the block diagram of Fig.8, is explained. In this figure,

parts or components similar to those shown in Fig.2 are denoted by the same reference numerals and are not explained specifically.

[0179] In the present embodiment, as compared to the embodiment of Fig.2, a printer 20 is substituted for the CRT monitor 4, while the sensor  $S_3$  is adapted for measuring the chromaticity of the white point of the printing paper sheet.

The present embodiment is otherwise the same in structure as the embodiment of Fig.2.

[0180] The operation of the present embodiment is explained. Since the operation of the picture processing unit 101 in the transmission side is the same as that of Fig.2, it is not explained specifically.

[0181] The output  $L^+M^+S^+$  data, corresponding to the soft copy picture, is sent via network 101 to the picture processing unit 1-2 on the reception side.

[0182] In the picture processing unit 1-2 on the reception side receives  $L^+M^+S^+$  data, sent via the network 101, is received by the picture editing processing circuit 14, which then processes the received data with gamut compression or color editing as in the first embodiment to output the resulting data to the viewing condition conversion circuit 15.

[0183] The viewing condition conversion circuit 15 is fed from the sensor  $S_3$  with chromaticity values  $L_n(PRN)$ ,  $M_n(PRN)$  and  $S_n(PRN)$  of white points of the printing paper sheet  $P_{out}$ , on which the printer 20 prints a picture, as viewing condition parameter. The chromaticity values  $L_n(PRN)$ ,  $M_n(PRN)$  and  $S_n(PRN)$  of white points of the printing paper sheet  $P_{out}$  are set as chromaticity values  $L_n(HardCopy)$ ,  $M_n(HardCopy)$  and  $S_n(HardCopy)$  of the white point to which the human viewing system adapts itself when observing the hard copy picture printed on the printing paper sheet.

[0184] If the XYZ data obtained on converting CMY(K) data, which is picture data corresponding to a hard copy picture, by the profile P4 for the printer 20 stored in the converter 16, is further converted in accordance with the above equation 94), data which reflects color appearance on observing the hard copy picture outputted by the printer 20 is  $L/L_n(HardCopy)$ ,  $M/M_n(HardCopy)$ ,  $S/S_n(HardCopy)$ .

[0185] The viewing environment conversion circuit 12 on the transmission side effectuates picture processing, such as contrast correction taking into account reflection from the tube surface of the CRT monitor 3 or correction for color adaptation of the human visual system in case of changes in luminance of the surrounding light, as explained in connection with the first embodiment. Thus, for achieving color appearance coincidence between the soft copy picture displayed on the CRT monitor and the hard copy picture outputted by the printer 20, it suffices if the following equation (23):

$$\begin{bmatrix} L^+ \\ M^+ \\ S^+ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_{(CRT1)} / L'_{n(CRT1)} \\ M_{(CRT1)} / M'_{n(CRT1)} \\ S_{(CRT1)} / S'_{n(CRT1)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_{(HardCopy)} / L_n(HardCopy) \\ M_{(HardCopy)} / M_n(HardCopy) \\ S_{(HardCopy)} / S_n(HardCopy) \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (23)$$

holds, since the right side of the equation (11) represents data which reflects color appearance when observing the soft copy picture.

[0186] Therefore, the received  $L^+M^+S^+$  data ( $L^+$ ,  $M^+$  and  $S^+$ ) are converted in accordance with the following equation (24):

$$\begin{bmatrix} L_{(HardCopy)} \\ M_{(HardCopy)} \\ S_{(HardCopy)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} L_n(HardCopy) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & M_n(HardCopy) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & S_n(HardCopy) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} L^+ \\ M^+ \\ S^+ \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (24)$$

in order to calculate LMS data.

[0187] The XYZ data as DIC can be obtained on linearly transforming the LMS data, calculated as described above, by an inverse matrix of the matrix of the right side of the equation (4). The calculated XYZ data are sent to the converter 16 where reference is had to the profile X4 and the XYZ data are converted into CMY(K) data associated with the printer 20 and the converted data is outputted to the printer 20. The printer prints a picture associated with the supplied CMY(K) data on the printing paper sheet  $P_{out}$ .

[0188] In the above-mentioned second embodiment, color appearance coincidence between the soft copy picture displayed on the CRT 3 and the hard copy outputted by the printer 20 can be achieved to high accuracy even in case the viewing environment (condition) of the reception side differs from that on the transmission side.

[0189] In the above-described embodiment, the chromaticity of the white point of the printing paper sheet  $P_{out}$  is

detected by a sensor and correction is carried out based on the detected value. It is, however, also possible to measure the chromaticity of the surrounding light in the environment in which the hard copy picture printed on the printing paper sheet  $P_{out}$  by the sensor  $S_4$  as the radiation color luminance meter in place of by the sensor  $S_3$  and to use the measured results as the chromaticity ( $L_n(HardCopy)$ ,  $M_n(HardCopy)$  and  $S_n(HardCopy)$ ), to which the human visual system viewing the hard copy picture adapts itself.

[0190] Outputs of both the sensor  $S_3$  and the sensor  $S_4$  may be used instead of using an output of one of the sensors  $S_3$  and  $S_4$ . In this case, the chromaticity ( $L_n(HardCopy)$ ,  $M_n(HardCopy)$ , and  $S_n(HardCopy)$ ) of the white point, to which the human visual system viewing a hard copy picture adapts itself, is determined taking into account the viewing condition parameters in the equation (24), associated with the chromaticity of the white point of the printing paper sheet  $P_{out}$  used for printing the picture by the printer 20, outputted by the sensor  $S_3$ , and the parameter associated with the chromaticity of the ambient light in the environment in which the hard copy picture printed on the printing paper sheet  $P_{out}$ , outputted by the sensor  $S_4$ . Since this renders it possible to produce data of higher precision, it becomes possible to realize color appearance coincidence between the soft copy picture of the CRT monitor 3 and the hard copy picture of the printer 20.

[0191] A third embodiment of the present invention is now explained.

[0192] Fig.9 is a block diagram showing an illustrative structure of the viewing condition conversion circuit 15 on the reception side. In this figure, parts or components similar to those of Fig.8 (second embodiment) are depicted by the same reference numerals and are not explained specifically.

[0193] In the present embodiment, the viewing condition conversion circuit 15 and the converter 16 on the reception side are moved to the picture processing unit 1-1 of the transmission side while the picture editing processing circuit 14 on the reception side is unified in the picture editing processing circuit 13 on the transmission side. The structure of the present embodiment is otherwise the same as that shown in Fig.8.

[0194] The operation of the present embodiment is hereinafter explained. The RGB data outputted by the transmission side CRT monitor are sent to the converter 11 where the data is converted into XYZ data as DIC before being outputted to the viewing environment conversion circuit 12.

[0195] The viewing environment conversion circuit 12 refers to outputs from the sensors  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  to convert the input XYZ data into  $L^*M^*S^*$  data as color appearance index data under the viewing conditions of the CRT monitor 3 to output the converted data to the picture editing processing circuit 13.

[0196] The picture editing processing circuit 13 processes the  $L^*M^*S^*$  data from the viewing environment conversion circuit 12 by gamut compression or color editing to output the resulting data to the viewing condition conversion circuit 15.

[0197] The viewing condition conversion circuit 15 refers to the viewing condition parameters of the reception side sent from the reception side sensors  $S_3$  and  $S_4$  to convert the  $L^*M^*S^*$  data outputted by the picture editing processing circuit 13 into XYZ data associated with the color appearance in the viewing conditions of the printer 20 in order to output the converted data to the converter 16.

[0198] The converter 16 receives the profile P4 for the printer 20, sent from the reception side printer 20, and has reference to this profile P4 in order to convert the XYZ data outputted by the viewing condition conversion circuit 15 into the CMY(K) data as DDC which is sent to the network 101.

[0199] The CMY(K) data, transmitted via the network 101, is supplied via picture processing unit 1-2 to the printer 20 so as to be printed on the printing paper sheet  $P_{out}$ .

[0200] In the above-described embodiment, in which the transmitting side applies transform processing in meeting with the viewing condition parameters on the transmitting side and on the reception side to picture data to send the transformed picture data over the network 101, the reception side device can be simplified in structure.

[0201] In the above-described embodiment, since outputs of the sensors  $S_3$ ,  $S_4$  and the profile P4 of the printer 20 are transmitted via a transmission medium other than the network 101, it is also possible to use the network 101 as a transmission medium.

[0202] A fourth embodiment of the present invention is now explained.

[0203] Fig.10 shows a block diagram showing an illustrative structure of the fourth embodiment of the present invention. In Fig.10, parts or components similar to those shown in Fig.8 (second embodiment) are denoted by the same reference numerals and hence are not explained specifically.

[0204] In the present embodiment, conversely to the embodiment of Fig.9, the converter 11 and the viewing environment conversion circuit 12 on the transmitting side are shifted towards the picture processing unit 1-2 on the reception side, while the picture editing processing circuit 14 on the reception side is unified in the picture editing processing circuit 13 on the transmitting side. The structure of the present embodiment is otherwise the same as that of the embodiment of Fig.8.

[0205] The operation of the present embodiment is explained. The RGB data, outputted from the transmitting side CRT monitor 3, are transmitted from the picture processing unit 1-1 to the reception side picture processing unit 1-2 over the network.

[0206] The converter 11 of the picture processing unit 1-2 on the reception side receives the RGB data transmitted

via the network 101 while receiving the profile  $P_1$  of the CRT monitor 3 of the transmitting side. The converter 11 refers to the profile  $P_1$  to convert the RGB data into XYZ data as DIC to output the converted data to the viewing environment conversion circuit 12.

[0207] The viewing environment conversion circuit 12 refers to the detection signal transmitted from the sensors  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  to convert the input XYZ data into  $L^*M^*S^*$  data as color appearance index data under the viewing conditions of the CRT monitor 3 on the transmitting side to output the converted data to the picture editing processing circuit 13.

[0208] The picture editing processing circuit 13 processes the  $L^*M^*S^*$  data from the viewing environment conversion circuit 12 with gamut compression or color editing to output the resulting data to the viewing condition conversion circuit 15.

[0209] The viewing condition conversion circuit 15 refers to the viewing condition parameters of the reception side measured by the sensors  $S_3$  and  $S_4$  to convert the  $L^*M^*S^*$  data outputted by the picture editing processing circuit 13 into data corresponding to color appearance in the viewing conditions of the printer to output the converted data to the converter 16.

[0210] The converter 16 refers to the profile  $P_4$  for the printer 20 on the reception side to convert the output XYZ data of the viewing condition conversion circuit 15 into CMY(K) data as DDC for the printer 20 to output the converted data to the printer 20.

[0211] The printer 20 prints the hard copy picture corresponding to the supplied CMY(K) data on the printing paper sheet  $P_{out}$ .

[0212] In the above-described embodiment, output RGB data of the CRT monitor 3 of the transmitting side is transmitted over the network 101 and converted on the reception side in meeting with the viewing condition parameters on the transmitting side so as to be outputted to the printer 20 to simplify the structure of the transmitting side.

[0213] A fifth embodiment of the present invention is explained.

[0214] Fig.11 shows a block diagram showing an illustrative structure of the fifth embodiment of the present invention. In Fig.11, parts or components similar to those shown in Fig.9 (third embodiment) are denoted by the same reference numerals and hence are not explained specifically.

[0215] In the present embodiment, as compared to the embodiment of Fig.9, the converter 16 has been moved towards the reception side. The structure of the present embodiment is otherwise the same as that of Fig.9.

[0216] The operation of the present embodiment is now explained. The RGB data outputted by the CRT monitor 3 on the transmitting side is sent to the converter 11 where it is converted into XYZ data as DIC which is sent to the viewing environment conversion circuit 12.

[0217] The viewing environment conversion circuit 12 refers to outputs of the sensors  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  to convert the input XYZ data into  $L^*M^*S^*$  data as color appearance index data in the viewing condition of the CRT monitor 3 to output the converted data to the picture editing processing circuit 13.

[0218] The picture editing processing circuit 13 processes the  $L^*M^*S^*$  data from the viewing environment conversion circuit 12 with gamut compression or color editing to output the resulting data to the viewing condition conversion circuit 15.

[0219] The viewing condition conversion circuit 15 refers to the viewing condition parameters on the reception side transmitted from the sensors  $S_3$  and  $S_4$  to convert the output  $L^*M^*S^*$  data of the picture editing processing circuit 13 into XYZ data associated with the color appearance in the viewing conditions of the printer 20 to send the converted data to the reception side over the network 101.

[0220] The converter 16 of the picture processing unit 1-2 on the reception side receives the output XYZ data of the viewing condition conversion circuit 15 transmitted via the network 101 and refers to the profile  $P_4$  for the printer 20 to convert the XYZ data into CMY(K) data as DDC of the printer 20 to supply the converted data to the printer 20.

[0221] The printer 20 prints a hard copy picture corresponding to the CMY(K) data from the converter 16 on the printing paper sheet  $P_{out}$  to output the printed data.

[0222] In the above-described embodiment, the XYZ data, transformed on the transmission side in meeting with the viewing condition parameters on the transmitting and receiving sides and sent out via the network 101. The transmitted data is converted on the reception side into CMY(K) data on the reception side by having reference to the printer profile  $P_4$  to render it possible to simplify the structure of the reception side device.

[0223] In the above-described embodiment, the outputs of the sensors  $S_3$  and  $S_4$  and the profile  $P_4$  of the printer 20 are transmitted in a transmission medium different from the network 101. However, it is of course possible to transmit the data over the network 101.

[0224] A sixth embodiment of the present invention is explained.

[0225] Fig.12 shows a block diagram showing an illustrative structure of the sixth embodiment of the present invention. In Fig.12, parts or components similar to those shown in Fig.10 (fourth embodiment) are denoted by the same reference numerals and hence are not explained specifically.

[0226] In the present embodiment, as compared to the embodiment of Fig.10, the converter 11 on the reception side has been moved to the transmission side. The structure of the present embodiment is otherwise the same as that of



Fig.10.

[0227] The operation of the present embodiment is now explained. The RGB data, outputted by the transmitting side CRT monitor 3, is routed to the picture processing unit 1-1 of the transmission side. The converter 11 of the picture processing unit 1-1 refers to the profile  $P_1$  of the CRT monitor 3 to convert the RGB data into XYZ data as DIC to send

out the converted data to the network 101.

[0228] The viewing environment conversion circuit 12 of the picture processing unit 1-2 receives the XYZ data transmitted over the network 101

[0229] The viewing environment conversion circuit 12 on the reception side refers to the detection signals of the transmission side, detected by the sensors  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  and transmitted thereto, to convert the input XYZ data into  $L^*M^*S^*$  data as color appearance index data under the viewing conditions of the CRT monitor 3 on the transmitting side to output the converted data to the picture editing processing circuit 13.

[0230] The picture editing processing circuit 13 processes the  $L^*M^*S^*$  data from the viewing environment conversion circuit 12 with gamut compression and color editing to output the resulting data to the viewing condition conversion circuit 15.

[0231] The viewing condition conversion circuit 15 refers to the reception side viewing condition parameters measured by the sensors  $S_3$  and  $S_4$  to convert the  $L^*M^*S^*$  data outputted by the picture editing processing circuit 13 to XYZ data associated with the color appearance under the viewing conditions of the printer 20 to output the converted data to the converter 16.

[0232] The converter 16 refers to the profile  $P_4$  for the printer 20 on the reception side to convert the output XYZ data of the viewing condition conversion circuit 15 to output the converted data to the printer 20.

[0233] The printer 20 prints a hard copy picture corresponding to the supplied CMY(K) data on the printing paper sheet  $P_{out}$ .

[0234] In the above-described embodiment, the output RGB data from the transmitting side CRT monitor 3 is converted by the converter 11 into XYZ data which is transmitted via network 101. The transmitted data is converted on the reception side in meeting with parameters of the viewing environments of the transmitting and receiving sides and outputted to the printer 20 thus simplifying the structure of the transmitting side.

[0235] In the above-described embodiment, the CRT monitor 3 is used as an input device on the transmitting side. It is however possible to use devices other than the CRT monitor 3. Fig.13 shows an illustrative structure in which a scanner 30 is used as a transmitting side input device. In the present embodiment, parts or components similar to those of Fig.2 are denoted by the same reference numerals and are not explained specifically.

[0236] In the present embodiment, the scanner 30 is substituted for the CRT monitor 3. This sensor  $S_6$  is comprised of, for example, an intimate contact type sensor, which is adapted for measuring the chromaticity of the white point of the printing paper sheet  $P_{in}$  to input the measured value of chromaticity to the viewing environment conversion circuit 12. In the converter 11 is stored the profile  $P_3$  for the scanner 30. The present embodiment is otherwise similar in structure to the embodiment of Fig.2.

[0237] The operation of the present embodiment is hereinafter explained only briefly.

[0238] The picture data entered from the transmitting side scanner 30 is sent to the picture processing unit 1-1 on the transmitting side. The converter 11 of the picture processing unit 1-1 refers to the profile  $P_3$  of the scanner 30 to convert the output RGB data of the scanner 30 into XYZ data as DIC which is outputted to the viewing environment conversion circuit 12. The viewing environment conversion circuit 12 refers to data of the viewing conditions detected by the sensors  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  to convert the input XYZ data to  $L^*M^*S^*$  data which is the color appearance index data under the viewing conditions of the transmitting side to output the converted data to the picture editing processing circuit 13.

[0239] The picture editing processing circuit 13 processes the  $L^*M^*S^*$  data from the viewing environment conversion circuit 12 with gamut compression or color editing to send out the resulting data to the network 101.

[0240] The picture editing processing circuit 14 of the reception side picture processing unit 1-2 receives data transmitted via network 101 to execute gamut compression or color editing, if need be, as in the transmitting side, and outputs the resulting data to the viewing condition conversion circuit 15.

[0241] The viewing condition conversion circuit 15 refers to the viewing condition parameters of the viewing environment on the reception side, as measured by the sensors  $S_3$  and  $S_4$ , and outputs the resulting data to the viewing condition conversion circuit 15.

[0242] The viewing condition conversion circuit 15 refers to the viewing condition parameters on the reception side as measured by the sensors  $S_3$  and  $S_4$ , in order to convert the output  $L^*M^*S^*$  data from the viewing condition conversion circuit 15 into RGB data as DDC of the CRT monitor 4 to output the resulting data to the CRT monitor 4.

[0243] The converter 16 refers to the profile  $P_4$  for the CRT monitor 4 on the reception side to convert the XYZ data of the viewing condition conversion circuit 15 into RGB data as DDC of the CRT monitor 4 to supply the converted data to the CRT monitor 4.

[0244] The CRT monitor 4 displays and outputs the soft copy picture corresponding to the supplied RGB data.

[0245] In the above-described embodiment, it is possible to achieve color appearance of a picture printed on the print-

ing paper sheet  $P_{in}$  on the transmitting side and that of a picture displayed on the CRT monitor 4 on the reception side when the picture is read by the scanner 30 and transmitted to the reception side.

[0246] In the above-described embodiment the input picture data is converted in the viewing environment conversion circuit 12 into viewing environment independent  $L^+M^+S^+$  data. This  $L^+M^+S^+$  data may further be converted into the CIE/Lab form data. An illustrative processing operation in this case is now explained.

[0247] First, the  $L^+M^+S^+$  data is converted into CIE/XYZ form data in accordance with the following equation (25):

$$\begin{bmatrix} X^+ \\ Y^+ \\ Z^+ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.91019 & -1.11214 & 0.20195 \\ 0.37095 & 0.62905 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1.00000 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} L^+ \\ M^+ \\ S^+ \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots(25)$$

[0248] This CIE/XYZ form data is termed  $(X^+, Y^+, Z^+)$ .

[0249] The  $(X^+, Y^+, Z^+)$  data is converted into the CIE/Lab form in accordance with the following equation (26):

$$\begin{aligned} L^+ &= 116f(Y^+/100) - 16 \\ a^+ &= 500\{f(Y^+/100) - f(Z^+/100)\} \\ b^+ &= 200\{f(Y^+/100) - f(Z^+/100)\} \end{aligned} \quad \dots(26)$$

to produce  $(L^+, a^+, b^+)$ . In the above equation,  $f()$  is a function defined by the following equation (27):

$$\begin{aligned} f(r) &= r^{1/3} & (r > 0.008856) \\ f(r) &= 7.787r + 16/116 & (r \leq 0.008856) \end{aligned} \quad \dots(27)$$

such that it is given a value which is varied with a magnitude in parentheses.

[0250] By the above processing,  $(L^+, M^+, S^+)$  data can be converted to data  $(L^+, a^+, b^+)$ .

[0251] Conversely, the  $(L^+, a^+, b^+)$  data can be converted into  $(L^+, M^+, S^+)$  data by the following processing:

[0252] That is, the  $(L^+, M^+, S^+)$  data is first converted to  $(X^+, Y^+, Z^+)$  data in accordance with the following equation (28):

$$\begin{aligned} X^+ &= 100fx^3 & fx > 0.2069 \\ X^+ &= 100(fx - 16/116)/7.787 & fx \leq 0.2069 \\ Y^+ &= 100fy^3 & fy > 0.2069 \\ Y^+ &= 100(fy - 16/116)/7.787 & fy \leq 0.2069 \\ Z^+ &= 100fz^3 & fz > 0.2069 \\ Z^+ &= 100(fz - 16/116)/7.787 & fz \leq 0.2069 \end{aligned} \quad \dots(28)$$

where  $fy$ ,  $fx$  and  $fz$  are defined in accordance with the following equation (29):

$$f_y = (L^+ + 16) / 116$$

$$f_x = f_y + a^+ / 500$$

$$f_z = f_y - b^+ / 200$$

...(29)

10 [0253] Next, the (X', Y', Z') data, obtained by the above processing, can be converted into (L<sup>+</sup>, M<sup>+</sup>, S<sup>+</sup>) data in accordance with the following equation (30):

$$15 \quad \begin{bmatrix} L^+ \\ M^+ \\ S^+ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.38971 & 0.68898 & -0.07868 \\ -0.22981 & 1.18340 & 0.04641 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} X^+ \\ Y^+ \\ Z^+ \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots(30)$$

20 [0254] By the above processing, the (L<sup>+</sup>, M<sup>+</sup>, S<sup>+</sup>) data can be converted into generally employed (L<sup>+</sup>, a<sup>+</sup>, b<sup>+</sup>) data, while conversely the (L<sup>+</sup>, a<sup>+</sup>, b<sup>+</sup>) data can be converted to the (L<sup>+</sup>, M<sup>+</sup>, S<sup>+</sup>) data, so that, by simply making slight changes in the usual picture processing device, such a system can be constructed in which the color appearance is not changed with the viewing conditions.

25 [0255] Finally, an embodiment of the present invention is explained in which the hardware for implementing the transmission/reception apparatus 1 interconnected over the network 100. Meanwhile, the transmission/reception apparatus 1 is not limited to that shown in the present embodiment. That is, the apparatus 1 can be designed as an analog circuit or a digital circuit, such as TTL, PLD or a gate array, without employing a software, such as a computer, provided that the apparatus used can transform pictures in a pre-set manner and can transmit picture data.

30 [0256] Fig. 14 shows a block diagram of an illustrative structure by a computer 200 as an embodiment for implementing the transmission/reception apparatus 1 of the present invention. This computer 200 is comprised of a commercial computer having sensors or communication means annexed thereto for carrying out the present invention.

[0257] A CPU 201 has the function of controlling the entire apparatus and performing processing operations, and may, for example, Pentium by Intel. A cache 202 is a high-speed memory for storing the information in the memory for a CPU to have access frequently. The information can be directly exchanged between the cache 202 and the CPU 201 for expediting the system operation.

[0258] A system controller 203 is a circuit for timing adjustment, for example, between the CPU 201, cache 202, a memory 204, a computer bus 209 and a PCI bus 210, and may, for example, be TRITON (430FX) by Intel.

40 [0259] The memory 204 is a storage portion for writing or reading out the information under commands by the CPU 201 or the system controller 203 and may, for example, be comprised of a dynamic random access memory (DRAM). The memory 204 is connected to the CPU 201 or to various resources on the computer bus 209 to enable information storage. Of course, the memory can store the above-mentioned picture data.

[0260] The computer bus 209 represents information transmitting means directly connected to the CPU 201, and can exchange the information promptly with the cache 202 or the system controller 203. The PCI bus 210 is information transmission means isolated from the computer bus 209 and is connected to the system controller 203. The CPU 201 can access various resources connected to the PCI bus 210 via system controller 203.

50 [0261] An external storage controller 211 controls information writing and readout for an area in a hard disc 212 or a disc loaded on CD-ROM drive 213 based on an information accessing request over PCI bus 213. For this connection, SCSI or IEEE1394 is used. the external memory may be such a recording medium that can be written and dismantled, such as a floppy disc or a magneto-optical disc, without being limited to the hard disc 212 or the CD-ROM drive 213. In this case, data for carrying out the present invention, such as picture data for carrying out the above conversion, viewing condition parameters or the appearance index data, may be stored in the recording medium and transported in place of performing the above-mentioned transmission and reception.

55 [0262] A keyboard mouse controller 214 includes a keyboard 215 and a mouse 216, as a pointing device, connected to the PCI bus 210, and operates so that the mouse movement or operation by the user will be transmitted to the CPU 201 in accordance with a pre-set sequence. Thus, the CPU 201 can accept the input information from the user as a pointer displayed simultaneously with the picture displayed on a CRT (cathode ray tube) monitor 226 via a video controller 225 is relatively moved. Of course, the input information may be entered on the above-mentioned setting picture.

[0263] A scanner printer controller 217 is connected to the PCI bus 210, scanner 218 and the printer 219, and effectuates writing/readout control based on an information access request over the PCI bus 210. This connection is usually that by SCSI or IEEE1394. The information that can be exchanged includes the information on device characteristics stored by the scanner 218 or the printer 219 used for the above-mentioned DIC or DDC in addition to the information that is read out and entered optically or the information that is printed and outputted.

[0264] An communication controller 220 is connected to a telephone network 222 via a modem 221 or to a network 224, such as IEEE802.3 (Ethernet), FDDI, ATM or IEEE1394, via a network communication equipment 223, and controls information access request over PCI bus 210 or information access request from a destination of communication. It is of course possible to transmit or receive data necessary for carrying out the present invention, such as picture data for the above conversion viewing condition parameters or appearance index data.

[0265] A video controller 225 is connected to the PCI bus 210 and operates under commands by the CPU 201 in order to draw the information, such as a picture, figure or letters on a video memory, not shown, in the video controller 225 to display the contents on a CRT monitor 226. Of course, the above-mentioned picture data can be stored in a video memory in the video controller 225. The information on device characteristics stored in the CRT monitor 226, such as VESA DDC (display data channel) can also be exchanged between the video controller 225 and the CRT monitor 226.

[0266] The CRT monitor 226 is connected to the video controller 225 and operates under commands of the CPU 201 to display the picture drawn by the video controller 225. Of course, display devices other than the CRT monitors, such as plasma display panel (PDP) or liquid display panels, may be used. In the present invention, the CRT monitor 226 has the role of displaying a soft copy picture in cooperation with the video controller 225, and performs the function as an input device on the transmitting side for a picture observed by the user and as an output device for a picture observed by the user on the reception side.

[0267] A sensor controller 227 is connected to the PCI bus 210 and to a variety of sensors 228 and operates for detecting physical quantities, such as voltage, temperature or lightness under commands by the CPU 201. In particular, in the present embodiment, the sensor controller 227 performs the role as a sensor for measuring the viewing condition parameters and can detect chromaticity of the surrounding light and chromaticity and absolute luminance of the CRT monitor 226.

[0268] In the above-described embodiment of the transmission/reception apparatus 1 according to the present invention, the hardware is constituted by the computer 200. If the transmission/reception apparatus 1 of the present invention is implemented by a computer, the various parts of the computer 200 and peripheral devices act in concert in accordance with the program software so that the various portions of the computer 200 and the peripheral devices take charge of the above means and circuits.

[0269] For example, the role of the CRT monitor 3 as an input device on the transmitting side and the CRT monitor 4 as an output device on the reception side in the first embodiment shown for example in Fig.2 is performed mainly by the video controller 225 and by the CRT monitor 226. The role of the converters 11, 16, which refer to the profiles of the CRT monitors 3, 4 to effect conversion of the RGB picture data to XYZ picture data or vice versa, is performed mainly by the memory 204 for storing the profile of the CRT monitor 226 or picture data and by the CPU 201 which effectuates the conversion processing.

[0270] Since the viewing environment conversion circuit 12 and the viewing condition conversion circuit 15, which convert the XYZ picture data to  $L^*M^*S^*$  picture data or vice versa responsive to the viewing condition parameters from the sensors  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$ ,  $S_3$  and  $S_4$ , the sensor controller 227 and the CPU 201 mainly perform the role of retrieving the viewing condition parameters from the sensors, while the memory 204 and the CPU 201 mainly perform the role of carrying out calculations for transform processing. Since the picture editing processing circuits 12, 14 perform picture editing such as gamut compression or color editing, the memory 204 and the CPU 201 mainly perform the role of carrying out calculations for transform processing, while transmission and reception for the network 101 in the picture processing unit 1-1 and the picture processing unit 1-2 are controlled by the memory 204 storing the data and the communication controller 220.

[0271] Of course, program execution on the CPU 201 participates in the control of role sharing described above.

[0272] By implementing various illustrative structures of the above-described embodiments of the present invention on the above-described hardware, it becomes possible to construct a system in which color appearance is not varied with the viewing conditions as contemplated by the present invention. Of course, any suitable structure capable of executing calculations for pre-set picture conversion and of transmitting or receiving picture data, such as a structure including an analog circuit, including a transistor or an operational amplifier, or a digital circuit including a TTL, PLD or a gate array, may be used in place of the above-described embodiment.

[0273] Meanwhile, the majority of the currently marketed CMS is that prescribed by International Color Consortium (ICC). By this CMS, conversion processing is executed on the basis of the device profile. Although the CMS which enables color appearance coincidence can be implemented by newly constructing a unique system, it becomes impossible to realize compatibility with the CMS of the pre-existing ICC. That is, the pre-existing resources cannot be exploited effectively. In the following, a system in which coincidence of color appearance is realized by exploiting the CMS of the

pre-existing ICC is explained.

[0274] Fig.15 shows an illustrative structure of such picture processing system, in which a CRT 41 and a printer 42 are connected to a picture processing unit 31 constituting a CMS. A soft copy picture displayed on the CRT 41 is retrieved and supplied to a converter 32 of the picture processing unit 31. The converter 32 processes the input picture data in accordance with an enclosed output profile 33A to output the processed data to the printer 42.

[0275] The input profile 32A of the converter 32 is suitably read out by a color adaptation model conversion circuit 34 so as to be suitably rewritten in meeting with an input from a viewing condition parameter input unit 35, which is constructed by a GUI or sensors and is configured for retrieving data such as chromaticity or luminance of surrounding light  $L_1$  of the CRT 41 or luminance of the white point of the CRT 41.

[0276] Fig.16 shows a detailed illustrative structure of the picture processing unit 31. In the present illustrative structure, the input profile 32A converts RGB data as DDC data entered from the CRT 41 into XYZ data as DIC data to output the XYZ data to a profile connection space (PCS) 61 which is adapted to output the input XYZ data to the converter 33. The output profile 33A of the converter 33 converts the input XYZ data into CMY(K) data as DDC data which is outputted to the printer 42 and printed on a printing paper sheet so as to be outputted as hard copy picture.

[0277] Referring to the flowchart of Fig.17, the operation of furnishing the soft copy picture displayed on the CRT 41 via the picture processing unit 31 to the printer 42 for printing on the printing paper sheet is explained.

[0278] First, at step S1, the color adaptation model conversion circuit 34 executes processing of reading out the input profile 32A of the converter 32. Then, at step S2, the color adaptation model conversion circuit 34 executes the processing of reading out TRC (rTRC, gTRC, bTRC),  $M_{xyz\_mr}$  from the read input profile 32A.

[0279] Meanwhile, TRC is the generic appellation of rTRC, gTRC and bTRC which are functions or conversion table data for linearizing pre-set data. For example,  $r_{TRC[A]}$  means data A linearized with rTRC.

[0280]  $M_{xyz\_mr}$  means a matrix represented by the following equation (31):

$$M_{xyz\_mr} = \begin{bmatrix} X_{mr, red} & X_{mr, green} & X_{mr, blue} \\ Y_{mr, red} & Y_{mr, green} & Y_{mr, blue} \\ Z_{mr, red} & Z_{mr, green} & Z_{mr, blue} \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (31)$$

[0281] In this equation (31),  $(X_{mr, red}, Y_{mr, red}, Z_{mr, red})$  denotes a relative tristimulus values (rXYZ) of an R-phosphor as a medium of the CRT 41. Similarly,  $(X_{mr, green}, Y_{mr, green}, Z_{mr, green})$  denotes a relative tristimulus values (gXYZ) of a G-phosphor and  $(X_{mr, blue}, Y_{mr, blue}, Z_{mr, blue})$  denotes a relative tristimulus values (bXYZ) of a B-phosphor.

[0282] In addition,  $w_{pt}$  denotes a relative tristimulus values  $(X_{r, mv}, Y_{r, mv}, Z_{r, mv})$  of the white point of the CRT 41.

[0283] In the present specification,  $(X_r, Y_r, Z_r)$  denote relative tristimulus values, and the subscript mr means 'media relative' used for specifying the relative value of the media.

[0284] The input profile 32A and the output profile 33A are pre-formulated on the basis of ICC Profile Format Specification which is available on accessing the ICC home page (whose URL is <http://www.color.org>) over the Internet. In this format, there is placed at the leading end a header stating the format size, color management module (CMM; a software performing color conversion processing) in use, version, device in use, color space and time and date of formulation, as shown in Fig.18. In the tag table, next following the header, there are arrayed a tag count specifying the number of bytes of the tag itself and a pointer tag specifying the arraying position of data (tag element data).

[0285] Fig.19 shows a display example in which the contents of the profile of this ICC Profile Format are displayed on the CRT 41 using an application software usable for viewing the profile. As shown therein, this profile includes TRC,  $m_{xyz\_mr}$  and  $w_{pt}$ .

[0286] Next, processing transfers to step S3 of Fig.17 where the color adaptation model conversion circuit 34 retrieves the viewing condition parameters from the viewing condition parameter input unit 35. These viewing condition parameters can retrieve the chromaticity  $(x_{sur}, y_{sur})$  and absolute luminance  $Y_{a, sur}$  of the surrounding light  $L_1$  of the CRT 41 and the absolute luminance  $Y_{a, mon}$  of the CRT 41. In the present specification, the subscript 'a' means absolute and signifies that the symbol carrying the subscript denotes an absolute value.

[0287] On the other hand, the subscript 'sur' means that the symbol carrying the subscript denotes data of the surrounding light, while the subscript 'mon' means that the symbol carrying the subscript denotes data means data concerning a monitor (CRT).

[0288] Fig.20 denotes a display example of an input picture for entering viewing condition parameters for the CRT 41 (GUI). As shown therein, the user can suitably manipulate a keyboard, not shown, of the viewing condition parameter input unit 35 to enter the required viewing condition parameters as numerical figures.

[0289] Of course, these viewing condition parameters can be detected by a sensor to retrieve the detected results.

[0290] If the retrieval of the viewing condition parameters at step S3 of Fig.17 comes to a close, processing transfers to step S4 in order to execute conversion processing by the color adaptation model conversion circuit 34. This conversion processing will be explained subsequently in detail by referring to the flowchart of Fig.22.

5 [0291] By the processing in the color adaptation model conversion circuit 34, TRC',  $M'_{xyz\_mr}$  and  $wpt'$  are obtained at step S5 as data for re-writing in association with TRC,  $M_{xyz\_mr}$  and  $wpt$  read at step S2. By these data for rewriting, thus obtained, the input profile 32A is re-written at step S6.

[0292] When the writing of the input profile 32A has come to a close as described above, the RGB data, retrieved from the CRT 41, are converted into XYZ data, by having reference to this input profile 32A, and is supplied via PCS 61 to the output profile 33A, where the XYZ data is converted to CMY(K) data which is outputted to the printer for printing on the printing paper sheet.

10 [0293] In the illustrative processing, shown in Fig.17, it is presupposed that the input profile 32A in the conversion circuit 32 has been pre-formulated. If this input profile 32A has not been formulated, it can be formulated newly. In this case, a gray scale patch, an RGB color patch and a white patch, for example, are displayed on the CRT 41, as shown in Fig.21. The sensor 71 detects the patch data are detected and the detected results are sent to a colorimeter 72 where the detected results are calculated in order to find TRC,  $W_{xyz\_mr}$  and  $wpt$ .

[0294] Meanwhile, the elements of  $W_{xyz\_mr}$  can be found from the following equation (32):

$$\begin{aligned} X_{mr} &= (X_{r,D50}/X_{a,mw})X_a = (X_{r,D50}/X_{r,mw})X_r \\ Y_{mr} &= (Y_{r,D50}/Y_{a,mw})Y_a = (Y_{r,D50}/Y_{r,mw})Y_r \\ Z_{mr} &= (Z_{r,D50}/Z_{a,mw})Z_a = (Z_{r,D50}/Z_{r,mw})Z_r \end{aligned}$$

25 ... (32)

[0295] In the above equation (32),  $(X_a, Y_a, Z_a)$  denote absolute tristimulus values,  $(X_r, Y_r, Z_r)$  denote relative tristimulus values,  $(X_{a,mw}, Y_{a,mw}$  and  $Z_{a,mw})$  denotes absolute tristimulus values for white and  $(X_{r,mw}, Y_{r,mw}$  and  $Z_{r,mw})$  denotes relative tristimulus values for white. In addition,  $(X_{r,D50}, Y_{r,D50}$  and  $Z_{r,D50})$  denote relative tristimulus values of a light source D50, specifically (0.9642, 1.0000, 0.8249).

[0296] The conversion processing by the color adaptation model conversion circuit 34 at step S4 of Fig.17 is explained with reference to the flowchart of Fig.22. In the present embodiment, TRC,  $M_{xyz\_mr}$  and  $wpt$  are entered from the input profile 32A, while the chromaticity  $(x_{sur}, y_{sur})$  of the surrounding light  $L_1$ , the absolute luminance  $Y_{a,sur}$  of the surrounding light  $L_1$  and absolute luminance  $Y_{a,mon}$  of the CRT 41 are entered from the viewing condition parameter input unit 35, as shown in Fig.17. It is the updated data TRC',  $M'_{xyz\_mr}$  and  $wpt'$  of the input profile 32A that are generated and outputted.

[0297] First, it is assumed that picture data (dr, dg and db) are pre-generated at step S11. These data (dr, dg, db) are obtained on normalizing the values of (R, G, B) outputted by the CRT 4 so that the maximum value will be equal to 1.

[0298] Then, at step S12, TRC read from the input profile 32A is applied to the data (dr, dg, db) generated at step S11, in order to calculate (r, g, b) in accordance with the following equation (33):

$$\begin{aligned} r &= rTRC [dr] \quad 0 \leq dr \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ g &= gTRC [dg] \quad 0 \leq dg \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq g \leq 1 \\ b &= bTRC [db] \quad 0 \leq db \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq b \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

55 ... (33)

[0299] This gives data (r, g, b) which has linearized the relation between the light volume and the RGB data outputted by the CRT 41.

[0300] Then, at step 14, next following step S13, data ( $X'_a, Y'_a, Z'_a$ ) are calculated from data (r, g, b) of step S12.

[0301] That is, in order to find data (X, Y, Z) from the linearized data of Fig.33, the media relative tristimulus values of the RGB phosphors, represented by the following equation (34):

$$\begin{aligned} rXYZ: & (X_{mr, red}, Y_{mr, red}, Z_{mr, red}) \\ gXYZ: & (X_{mr, green}, Y_{mr, green}, Z_{mr, green}) \\ bXYZ: & (X_{mr, blue}, Y_{mr, blue}, Z_{mr, blue}) \end{aligned} \quad \dots(34)$$

are read.

[0302] Moreover, the relative tristimulus values of the white point, required for conversion from the media relative tristimulus values to the absolute tristimulus values, represented by the following equation (35):

$$wtpt: (X_{r, mw}, Y_{r, mw}, Z_{r, mw}) \quad \dots(35)$$

where wtpt is the white point of the CRT 41, are read. This equation (35) is set as in the following equation (36):

$$(X_{r, mon}, Y_{r, mon}(=1), Z_{r, mon}) \quad \dots(36)$$

[0303] As a result, the absolute tristimulus values of the CRT 41 can be represented, using  $Y_{a, mon}$ , in accordance with the following equation (37):

$$\begin{aligned} X_{a, mon} &= X_{r, mon} \cdot Y_{a, mon} \\ Y_{a, mon} &= Y_{r, mon} \cdot Y_{a, mon} (= Y_{a, mon}) \\ Z_{a, mon} &= Z_{r, mon} \cdot Y_{a, mon} \end{aligned} \quad \dots(37)$$

[0304] From the above equations (32), (36) and (37), the following equation (38):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{bmatrix} X_{mr} \\ Y_{mr} \\ Z_{mr} \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} X_{mr, red} & X_{mr, green} & X_{mr, blue} \\ Y_{mr, red} & Y_{mr, green} & Y_{mr, blue} \\ Z_{mr, red} & Z_{mr, green} & Z_{mr, blue} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{X_{r, D50}}{X_{a, mon}} X_{a, red} & \frac{X_{r, D50}}{X_{a, mon}} X_{a, green} & \frac{X_{r, D50}}{X_{a, mon}} X_{a, blue} \\ \frac{Y_{r, D50}}{Y_{a, mon}} Y_{a, red} & \frac{Y_{r, D50}}{Y_{a, mon}} Y_{a, green} & \frac{Y_{r, D50}}{Y_{a, mon}} Y_{a, blue} \\ \frac{Z_{r, D50}}{Z_{a, mon}} Z_{a, red} & \frac{Z_{r, D50}}{Z_{a, mon}} Z_{a, green} & \frac{Z_{r, D50}}{Z_{a, mon}} Z_{a, blue} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (38)
 \end{aligned}$$

is derived.

[0305] In this equation (38),  $(X_{a, red}, Y_{a, red}, Z_{a, red})$ ,  $(X_{a, green}, Y_{a, green}, Z_{a, green})$  and  $(X_{a, blue}, Y_{a, blue}, Z_{a, blue})$  represent absolute tristimulus values of R, G and B phosphors, respectively.

[0306] Therefore, the matrix represented by the absolute tristimulus values is as the following equation (39):

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\begin{bmatrix} X_{a, red} & X_{a, green} & X_{a, blue} \\ Y_{a, red} & Y_{a, green} & Y_{a, blue} \\ Z_{a, red} & Z_{a, green} & Z_{a, blue} \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{X_{a, mon}}{X_{r, D50}} X_{mr, red} & \frac{X_{a, mon}}{X_{r, D50}} X_{mr, green} & \frac{X_{a, mon}}{X_{r, D50}} X_{mr, blue} \\ \frac{Y_{a, mon}}{Y_{r, D50}} Y_{mr, red} & \frac{Y_{a, mon}}{Y_{r, D50}} Y_{mr, green} & \frac{Y_{a, mon}}{Y_{r, D50}} Y_{mr, blue} \\ \frac{Z_{a, mon}}{Z_{r, D50}} Z_{mr, red} & \frac{Z_{a, mon}}{Z_{r, D50}} Z_{mr, green} & \frac{Z_{a, mon}}{Z_{r, D50}} Z_{mr, blue} \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (39)
 \end{aligned}$$

where the term of the right side of the equation (39) is  $M_{XYZ\_a}$ , as shown by the following equation (40):



$$M_{XYZ\_a} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{X_{a, \text{mon}}}{X_{r, D50}} X_{mr, \text{red}} & \frac{X_{a, \text{mon}}}{X_{r, D50}} X_{mr, \text{green}} & \frac{X_{a, \text{mon}}}{X_{r, D50}} X_{mr, \text{blue}} \\ \frac{Y_{a, \text{mon}}}{Y_{r, D50}} Y_{mr, \text{red}} & \frac{Y_{a, \text{mon}}}{Y_{r, D50}} Y_{mr, \text{green}} & \frac{Y_{a, \text{mon}}}{Y_{r, D50}} Y_{mr, \text{blue}} \\ \frac{Z_{a, \text{mon}}}{Z_{r, D50}} Z_{mr, \text{red}} & \frac{Z_{a, \text{mon}}}{Z_{r, D50}} Z_{mr, \text{green}} & \frac{Z_{a, \text{mon}}}{Z_{r, D50}} Z_{mr, \text{blue}} \end{bmatrix}$$

... (40)

[0307] Therefore, the absolute tristimulus values, outputted from the CRT 41, may be represented by the following equation (41):

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{a, \text{(CRT)}} \\ Y_{a, \text{(CRT)}} \\ Z_{a, \text{(CRT)}} \end{bmatrix} = M_{XYZ\_a} \begin{bmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

... (41)

where  $M_{xyz\_a}$  denotes a matrix for finding the absolute tristimulus values from (r,g,b) and  $(X_{a, \text{(CRT)}}, Y_{a, \text{(CRT)}}, Z_{a, \text{(CRT)}})$  represent the absolute tristimulus values outputted by the CRT 41.

[0308] Meanwhile, a subscript (CRT) denotes outputting by the CRT 41 and () denotes that the number in the parentheses is a variable. In the following description, any symbol not shown with () represents a constant number.

[0309] If the luminance of the surrounding light  $L_1$  is increased, the picture on the soft copy of the CRT 41 is lowered in contrast. The main reason is that the black becomes floated by reflection of the surrounding light  $L_1$  on the tube surface of the CRT 41. Although an anti-reflection film is formed on the CRT 41, the black that can be reproduced on the CRT 41 cannot be rendered darker than its reflected light, as long as there is the surrounding light  $L_1$ . In order to take into account the reflected light, the reflecting component of the surrounding light  $L_1$  is added as offset to the light emitted by the RGB phosphor, as shown by the following equation (42):

$$\begin{bmatrix} X'_{a, \text{(CRT)}} \\ Y'_{a, \text{(CRT)}} \\ Z'_{a, \text{(CRT)}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X_{a, \text{(CRT)}} \\ Y_{a, \text{(CRT)}} \\ Z_{a, \text{(CRT)}} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} R_{bk} \cdot X_{a, \text{sur}} \\ R_{bk} \cdot Y_{a, \text{sur}} \\ R_{bk} \cdot Z_{a, \text{sur}} \end{bmatrix}$$

... (42)

where  $R_{bk}$  is the reflectance on the tube surface of the CRT 41 and is usually of the order of 1 to 5%, while  $(X_{a, \text{sur}}, Y_{a, \text{sur}}, Z_{a, \text{sur}})$  denotes the absolute tristimulus values of the surrounding light  $L_1$  and  $(X'_{a, \text{(CRT)}}, Y'_{a, \text{(CRT)}}, Z'_{a, \text{(CRT)}})$  denotes the absolute tristimulus values of the CRT 41 plus the reflected light.

[0310] The absolute tristimulus values of the surrounding light  $L_1$  may be found from the viewing condition parameters entered from the viewing condition parameter input unit 35 in accordance with the following equation (43):

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{a, sur} \\ Y_{a, sur} \\ Z_{a, sur} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{X_{sur}}{Y_{sur}} Y_{a, sur} \\ Y_{a, sur} \\ \frac{1 - X_{sur} - Y_{sur}}{Y_{sur}} Y_{a, sur} \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots(43)$$

where  $(r_0, g_0, b_0)$  is defined so that the following equation (44):

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_0 \\ g_0 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix} = M_{XYZ\_a}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} R_{bk} \cdot X_{a, sur} \\ R_{bk} \cdot Y_{a, sur} \\ R_{bk} \cdot Z_{a, sur} \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} R_{bk} \cdot X_{a, sur} \\ R_{bk} \cdot Y_{a, sur} \\ R_{bk} \cdot Z_{a, sur} \end{bmatrix} = M_{XYZ\_a} \begin{bmatrix} r_0 \\ g_0 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots(44)$$

holds.

[0311] The equation (42) can be modified from the equations (41), (44) to the following equation (45):

$$\begin{bmatrix} X'_{a, (CRT)} \\ Y'_{a, (CRT)} \\ Z'_{a, (CRT)} \end{bmatrix} = M_{XYZ\_a} \begin{bmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{bmatrix} + M_{XYZ\_a} \begin{bmatrix} r_0 \\ g_0 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix} \\ = M_{XYZ\_a} \begin{bmatrix} r + r_0 \\ g + g_0 \\ b + b_0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots(45)$$

[0312] Meanwhile, TRC needs to be represented in the ICC profile Format by a value ranging from 0 to 1. Thus, for normalization in which the maximum values of  $(r+r_0)$ ,  $(g+g_0)$  and  $(b+b_0)$  are equal to 1,  $(r', g', b')$  is defined as in the following equation (46):

$$\begin{aligned} r' &= (r + r_0) / (1 + r_0) \\ g' &= (g + g_0) / (1 + g_0) \\ b' &= (b + b_0) / (1 + b_0) \end{aligned} \quad \dots(46)$$

[0313] From the equation (33), the following equation (47):

$$r' = (r \text{TRC}[dr] + r_0) / (1 + r_0)$$

$$g' = (g \text{TRC}[dg] + g_0) / (1 + g_0)$$

$$b' = (b \text{TRC}[db] + b_0) / (1 + b_0)$$

...(47)

[0314] Then, TRC' is defined as shown in the following equation (48):

$$r \text{TRC}'[dr] = (r \text{TRC}[dr] + r_0) / (1 + r_0)$$

$$g \text{TRC}'[dg] = (g \text{TRC}[dg] + g_0) / (1 + g_0)$$

$$b \text{TRC}'[db] = (b \text{TRC}[db] + b_0) / (1 + b_0)$$

...(48)

[0315] As a result, the following equation (49):

$$r' = r \text{TRC}'[dr] \quad 0 \leq dr \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq r' \leq 1$$

$$g' = g \text{TRC}'[dg] \quad 0 \leq dg \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq g' \leq 1$$

$$b' = b \text{TRC}'[db] \quad 0 \leq db \leq 1 \quad 0 \leq b' \leq 1$$

...(49)

holds to satisfy the format ICC Profile Format.

[0316] From the above equation (46), the following equation (50):

$$r + r_0 = (1 + r_0) \cdot r'$$

$$g + g_0 = (1 + g_0) \cdot g'$$

$$b + b_0 = (1 + b_0) \cdot b'$$

...(50)

holds.

[0317] Also,  $M_{\text{TRC}_n}$  is defined as shown in the following equation (51):

$$M_{TRC\_n} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + r_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 + g_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 + b_0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots(51)$$

[0318] From the equations (50) and (51), the above equation (45) is represented as in the following equation (52):

$$\begin{bmatrix} X'_{a,(CRT)} \\ Y'_{a,(CRT)} \\ Z'_{a,(CRT)} \end{bmatrix} = M_{XYZ\_s} \cdot M_{TRC\_n} \begin{bmatrix} r' \\ g' \\ b' \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots(52)$$

[0319] This equation (52) gives the results of calculations at step S4 of Fig.22.

[0320] Then, the normalizing processing is carried out to set the maximum value of  $Y'_{a,(CRT)}$  to 1. Since this value means an absolute tristimulus values for

$$r' = g' = b' = 1$$

in the equation (52), the following equation (53):

$$\begin{bmatrix} X'_{a,mon} \\ Y'_{a,mon} \\ Z'_{a,mon} \end{bmatrix} = M_{XYZ\_s} \cdot M_{TRC\_n} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots(53)$$

holds from the equation (52).

[0321] From this equation (53),  $Y'_{a,mon}$  is found, so that, at step S15 of Fig.22, the following equation (54):

$$\begin{aligned} X_{L,(CRT)} &= \frac{X'_{a,(CRT)}}{Y'_{a,mon}} \\ Y_{L,(CRT)} &= \frac{Y'_{a,(CRT)}}{Y'_{a,mon}} \\ Z_{L,(CRT)} &= \frac{Z'_{a,(CRT)}}{Y'_{a,mon}} \end{aligned} \quad \dots(54)$$

can be calculated.

[0322] Then, using the equation (52) (Hunt-Pointer-Esteves transform), transform from the tristimulus values to the cone signal is performed. That is, at step S16, the following equation (55):

$$\begin{bmatrix} L_{(CRT)} \\ M_{(CRT)} \\ S_{(CRT)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.38971 & 0.68898 & -0.07868 \\ -0.22981 & 1.18340 & 0.04641 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_{t,(CRT)} \\ Y_{t,(CRT)} \\ Z_{t,(CRT)} \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (55)$$

is calculated.

[0323] Meanwhile,  $M_{EHP}$  is defined as shown in the following equation (56):

$$M_{EHP} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.38971 & 0.68898 & -0.07868 \\ -0.22981 & 1.18340 & 0.04641 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (56)$$

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[0324] Meanwhile, the human visual system normalizes the cone signals at the white point value so that the light source will be white. In the model of the present embodiment, the adaptation rule by von Kries is basically used. However, the white point, to which the human visual system is thought to adapt itself, is found from incomplete adaptation and partial adaptation, without directly using the chromaticity of the light source, as now explained.

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[0325] First, the incomplete adaptation is explained. In observing a picture on the CRT 41, the human visual system endeavors to adapt itself to the white point on the CRT 41. However, if the white point is significantly apart from the D65, the human visual system cannot completely adapt itself to the white point on the CRT 41 even if the CRT 41 is observed in a dark room. The further the chromaticity of the white point apart from the D65 (or E) light source, and the lower the luminance of the adaptation point, the more incomplete is the adaptation. The white point of incomplete adaptation ( $L'_n, M'_n, S'_n$ ), to which the human visual system adapts itself, is found by the following equation (57):

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$$L'_n = L_n / p_L$$

35

$$M'_n = M_n / p_M$$

$$S'_n = S_n / p_S$$

... (57)

40

[0326] It should be noted that  $p_L, p_M$  and  $p_S$  in the equation (57) are color adaptation coefficients as found with the Hunt's model, and may be found from the following equation (58):

45

$$p_L = (1 + Y'_{a,mon}{}^{1/3} + l_E) / (1 + Y'_{a,mon}{}^{1/3} + 1/l_E)$$

$$p_M = (1 + Y'_{a,mon}{}^{1/3} + m_E) / (1 + Y'_{a,mon}{}^{1/3} + 1/m_E)$$

50

$$p_S = (1 + Y'_{a,mon}{}^{1/3} + s_E) / (1 + Y'_{a,mon}{}^{1/3} + 1/s_E)$$

... (58)

where  $Y'_{a,mon}$  represents the absolute luminance ( $cd/m^2$ ) including the reflected light of the white point of the CRT 41.

55

[0327] Also,  $l_E, m_E, s_E$  in the equation (58) may be found from the following equation (59):

$$l_E = 3 \cdot L_n / (L_n + M_n + S_n)$$

$$m_E = 3 \cdot M_n / (L_n + M_n + S_n)$$

$$s_E = 3 \cdot S_n / (L_n + M_n + S_n)$$

...(59)

[0328] Meanwhile,  $(L_n, M_n, S_n)$  may be found by the following equation (60):

$$\begin{bmatrix} L_n \\ M_n \\ S_n \end{bmatrix} = M_{EHP} \begin{bmatrix} X_{r, mon} \\ Y_{r, mon} \\ Z_{r, mon} \end{bmatrix}$$

...(60)

by transforming the relative tristimulus values  $(X_{r, mon}, Y_{r, mon}, Z_{r, mon})$  into cone signals, using  $M_{EHP}$  wherein the relative tristimulus values  $(X_{r, mon}, Y_{r, mon}, Z_{r, mon})$  is that for the white point of the CRT 41, that is for

$$r' = g' = b' = 1$$

in the equations (52), (54).

[0329] Turning to mixed adaptation, when viewing a picture on the CRT 41, it is hardly viewed in a dark room, but it is viewed in a usual office under a fluorescent lamp having a color temperature (CCT) of approximately 4150K. On the other hand, the CCT of the white point of the customary CG monitor is approximately 9300K. If the white point of the CRT 41 differs significantly from the ambient color temperature, the human visual system is thought to be partially adapting itself to both and, in actuality, the white point to which the human visual system adapts itself is intermediate between the two. Thus, with the ratio  $R_{adp}$ , with which the human visual system adapts itself to the white point of the CRT 41 (adaptation ratio), the white point  $(L''_n, M''_n, S''_n)$  of actual adaptation is defined by the following equation (61):

$$L''_n = R_{adp} \cdot \left( \frac{Y'_{a, mon}}{Y_{adp}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot L'_n + (1 - R_{adp}) \cdot \left( \frac{Y_{a, sur}}{Y_{adp}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot L_{sur}$$

$$M''_n = R_{adp} \cdot \left( \frac{Y'_{a, mon}}{Y_{adp}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot M'_n + (1 - R_{adp}) \cdot \left( \frac{Y_{a, sur}}{Y_{adp}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot M_{sur}$$

$$S''_n = R_{adp} \cdot \left( \frac{Y'_{a, mon}}{Y_{adp}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot S'_n + (1 - R_{adp}) \cdot \left( \frac{Y_{a, sur}}{Y_{adp}} \right)^{1/3} \cdot S_{sur}$$

$$\text{where } Y_{adp} = \{ R_{adp} \cdot Y'_{a, mon}{}^{1/3} + (1 - R_{adp}) \cdot Y_{a, sur}{}^{1/3} \}^3$$

...(61)

[0330] If the absolute tristimulus values of the surrounding light is converted to the relative tristimulus values from the equation (43),  $(L_{sur}, M_{sur}, S_{sur})$  is as shown by the following equation (62):

$$X_{r, sur} = X_{a, sur} / Y_{a, sur}$$

$$Y_{r, sur} = Y_{a, sur} / Y_{a, sur} (= 1)$$

$$Z_{r, sur} = Z_{a, sur} / Y_{a, sur}$$

...(62)

[0331] If the results obtained in the equation (62) are converted at step S16 to cone signals, using  $M_{EHP}$  the following equation (63):

$$\begin{bmatrix} L_{sur} \\ M_{sur} \\ S_{sur} \end{bmatrix} = M_{EHP} \begin{bmatrix} X_{r, sur} \\ Y_{r, sur} \\ Z_{r, sur} \end{bmatrix}$$

...(63)

is obtained.

[0332] Meanwhile, an experiment on the visual sense indicated that the optimum results can be obtained for the adaptation ratio  $R_{adp}$  ranging between 0.4 and 0.7, in particular for  $R_{adp}$  equal to 0.6.

[0333] By substituting the adaptation white point found at the above-mentioned two steps into the von Kries adaptation rule, the following equation (64):

$$\begin{bmatrix} L^*_{(CRT)} \\ M^*_{(CRT)} \\ S^*_{(CRT)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/L''_a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/M''_a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/S''_a \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L_{(CRT)} \\ M_{(CRT)} \\ S_{(CRT)} \end{bmatrix}$$

...(64)

where  $L^*_{(CRT)}$ ,  $M^*_{(CRT)}$ ,  $S^*_{(CRT)}$  are cone signals obtained after von Kries adaptation rule conversion.

[0334] From this equation (64), calculations of step S17 is performed.

[0335] It is noted that  $M_{von-k}$  is defined as shown in the following equation (65):

$$M_{von-k} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/L''_a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/M''_a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/S''_a \end{bmatrix}$$

...(65)

[0336] At step S18 of Fig.22, conversion from cone signals to the tristimulus values is performed, using the Hunt-Pointer-Esteves inverse matrix transform, in accordance with the following equation (66):

$$\begin{bmatrix} X^*_{(CRT)} \\ Y^*_{(CRT)} \\ Z^*_{(CRT)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.91019 & -1.11214 & 0.20195 \\ 0.37095 & 0.62905 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L^*_{(CRT)} \\ M^*_{(CRT)} \\ S^*_{(CRT)} \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots(66)$$

where  $X^*_{(CRT)}$ ,  $Y^*_{(CRT)}$  and  $Z^*_{(CRT)}$  are tristimulus values after conversion by the von Kries adaptation rule. The following equation (67) is defined:

$$M_{EHP}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.91019 & -1.11214 & 0.20195 \\ 0.37095 & 0.62905 & 0.0 \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots(67)$$

[0337] Then, conversion processing to media relative tristimulus values is performed in accordance with the above equation (32). First, by substituting the adaptive white point ( $L^n$ ,  $M^n$ ,  $S^n$ ) into the equation (64), we obtain the following equation (68):

$$\begin{bmatrix} L^*_n \\ M^*_n \\ S^*_n \end{bmatrix} = M_{von-K} \begin{bmatrix} L''_n \\ M''_n \\ S''_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots(68)$$

[0338] Then, by converting this into the tristimulus value, we obtain the following equation (69):

$$\begin{bmatrix} X^*_n \\ Y^*_n \\ Z^*_n \end{bmatrix} = M_{EHP}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} L^*_n \\ M^*_n \\ S^*_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots(69)$$



[0339] Therefore, the following equation (70):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{bmatrix} X_{mr}^{+}(CRT) \\ Y_{mr}^{+}(CRT) \\ Z_{mr}^{+}(CRT) \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{X_{r,D50}}{X_n^{+}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{Y_{r,D50}}{Y_n^{+}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{Z_{r,D50}}{Z_n^{+}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X^{+}(CRT) \\ Y^{+}(CRT) \\ Z^{+}(CRT) \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} X_{r,D50} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & Y_{r,D50} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & Z_{r,D50} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X^{+}(CRT) \\ Y^{+}(CRT) \\ Z^{+}(CRT) \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{70}$$

holds.

[0340] The following equation (71):

$$M_{mr} = \begin{bmatrix} X_{r,D50} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & Y_{r,D50} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & Z_{r,D50} \end{bmatrix}
 \tag{71}$$

is defined.

[0341] The processing according to the equation (70) is carried out at step S 19 of Fig.22.

[0342] Summarizing the processing of steps S<sub>11</sub> to S<sub>19</sub>, profile rewriting not resorting to picture data (dr, dg, db) becomes possible, so that processing is performed in accordance with steps S<sub>21</sub> to S<sub>23</sub>.

[0343] Specifically, new rTRC', gTRC' and bTRC' can be found from the equation (48), as functions or conversion tables, in accordance with the following equation (72):

$$\begin{aligned}
 rTRC'[dr] &= (rTRC[dr] + r_0) / (1 + r_0) \\
 gTRC'[dg] &= (gTRC[dg] + g_0) / (1 + g_0) \\
 bTRC'[db] &= (bTRC[db] + b_0) / (1 + b_0)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{72}$$

[0344] It is noted that r<sub>0</sub>, g<sub>0</sub> and b<sub>0</sub> are represented from the equations (43), (44) in accordance with the following equation (73):

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_0 \\ g_0 \\ b_0 \end{bmatrix} = M_{XYZ\_a}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} R_{bk} \cdot \frac{x_{sur}}{y_{sur}} \cdot Y_{a,sur} \\ R_{bk} \cdot Y_{a,sur} \\ R_{bk} \cdot \frac{1 - x_{sur} - y_{sur}}{y_{sur}} \cdot Y_{a,sur} \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots(73)$$

[0345] The value represented by this equation (72) is the updated data TRC' for the TRC of the input profile 32A.

[0346] The conversion from the output (r', g', b') from TRC to media relative tristimulus values is achieved, using a color adaptation model, in accordance with the following equation (74):

$$\begin{bmatrix} X_{mr(CRT)}^+ \\ Y_{mr(CRT)}^+ \\ Z_{mr(CRT)}^+ \end{bmatrix} = M_{mr} \cdot M_{EHP}^{-1} \cdot M_{von-K} \cdot M_{EHP} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{Y'_{a,mon}} \right) \cdot M_{XYZ\_a} \cdot M_{TRC\_a} \begin{bmatrix} r' \\ g' \\ b' \end{bmatrix} \\ = \left( \frac{1}{Y'_{a,mon}} \right) \cdot M_{mr} \cdot M_{EHP}^{-1} \cdot M_{von-K} \cdot M_{EHP} \cdot M_{XYZ\_a} \cdot M_{TRC\_a} \begin{bmatrix} r' \\ g' \\ b' \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots(74)$$

[0347] From this equation (74), the following equation (75):

$$M'_{XYZ\_mr} = \left( \frac{1}{Y'_{a,mon}} \right) \cdot M_{mr} \cdot M_{EHP}^{-1} \cdot M_{von-K} \cdot M_{EHP} \cdot M_{XYZ\_a} \cdot M_{TRC\_a} \quad \dots(75)$$

is defined.

[0348] Also, from the equation (75), the following equation (76):

$$\begin{aligned}
 M'_{XYZ\_mr} &= \frac{1}{Y'_{a\_mon}} \cdot M_{mr} \cdot M_{EHP}^{-1} \cdot M_{von\_K} \cdot M_{EHP} \cdot M_{XYZ\_a} \cdot M_{TRC\_a} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} X'_{mr, red} & X'_{mr, green} & X'_{mr, blue} \\ Y'_{mr, red} & Y'_{mr, green} & Y'_{mr, blue} \\ Z'_{mr, red} & Z'_{mr, green} & Z'_{mr, blue} \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{76}$$

[0349]  $M'_{xyz\_mr}$  shown in this equation (76) is updated data of data  $M_{xyz\_mr}$  of the input profile 32A.  
 [0350] At this time, the media relative tristimulus values of the RGB phosphors are represented by:

$$\begin{aligned}
 rXYZ': & (X'_{mr, red}, Y'_{mr, red}, Z'_{mr, red}) \\
 gXYZ': & (X'_{mr, green}, Y'_{mr, green}, Z'_{mr, green}) \\
 bXYZ': & (X'_{mr, blue}, Y'_{mr, blue}, Z'_{mr, blue})
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{77}$$

[0351] From the equation (69), the absolute tristimulus values (relative tristimulus value) in the ICC Profile Format of the new white point are obtained by the following equation (78):

$$\begin{aligned}
 X^*_{r,a} &= \frac{X^*_a}{Y^*_a} = 1 \\
 Y^*_{r,a} &= \frac{Y^*_a}{Y^*_a} = 1 \\
 Z^*_{r,a} &= \frac{Z^*_a}{Y^*_a} = 1
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{78}$$

[0352] This value is to be updated data  $wpt'$  of  $wpt$  of the input profile 32A.

[0353] The input profile 32A of the converter 32 in the picture processing unit 31 of Fig.16 is updated in the manner described above.

[0354] Fig.23 shows the flow of data varied as a result of processing by the picture processing unit 31. That is, RGB data D11 from the CRT 41 is converted into XYZ data D12 in accordance with the input profile 32A of the converter 32, as shown in Fig.23. This data corresponds to data generated at step 14 of Fig.22. This XYZ data D13 is converted into  $L^*M^*S^*$  data based on the viewing condition parameters. This data corresponds to the data generated at step S17 of Fig.22. This data is converted further to  $X^*_{mr}Y^*_{mr}Z^*_{mr}$  D14 corresponding to data generated at step securing spring 19 in Fig.22. This data is transmitted to the converter 33 via profile Connection Space PCS 61 of Fig.16.

[0355] The converter 33 receives this data as data d15 to convert this data to  $L^*M^*S^*$  data D16. This data is further converted to XYZ data D17 in meeting with the viewing condition parameters on the side of the printer 42. The converted data is further converted to RGB data D18 in meeting with the output profile 33A.

[0356] The converters 32, 33 shown in Figs.15, 16 are substantially constituted by a computer shown in Fig.14.

[0357] In the above-described picture processing system of Figs.15 and 16, it is the input profile 32A of the converter 32 that is re-written. However, it may be the output profile 33A of the converter 33 that is re-written. Fig.24 shows an illustrative structure in this case.

[0358] That is, in the illustrative structure of Fig.24, not only a color adaptation model conversion circuit 34 and a viewing condition parameter input unit 35 are provided for re-writing the input profile 32A but also a color adaptation model conversion circuit 91 and a viewing condition parameter input unit 92 are provided for re-writing the input profile 33A. The viewing condition parameter input unit 92 operates similarly to the viewing condition parameter input unit 35 while the color adaptation model conversion circuit 91 operates similarly to the color adaptation model conversion circuit 34. This enables the output profile 33A to be updated similarly to the input profile 32A.

[0359] Figs.25 to 29 show the data flow in the above-described embodiment. Figs.25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 correspond to the embodiments of Figs.2, 9, 10, 11 and 12, respectively.

[0360] Specifically, in the system of Fig.25, the picture processing unit 1-1 is fed with picture data  $I_{in}$ , device profile data  $D_{in}$  and viewing condition parameter data (surrounding parameter data)  $V_{in}$ . Based on these data, the picture processing unit 1-1 generates picture data  $I'$  not dependent on the viewing condition or the device to output the generated data to the picture processing unit 1-2.

[0361] The picture processing unit 1-2, fed with the device profile data  $D_{out}$  and surrounding environmental data  $V_{out}$ , uses these data to process the picture data  $I'$  to generate and output picture data  $I_{out}$ .

[0362] In the system of Fig.26, the picture processing unit 1-1 is fed with the picture data  $I_{in}$ , device profile data  $D_{in}$  and surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$ . The picture processing unit 1-1 is also fed with device profile data  $D_{out}$  and surrounding environmental data  $V_{out}$ . The picture processing unit 1-1 utilizes the device profile data  $D_{in}$ , surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$ , device profile data  $D_{out}$  and the surrounding environmental data  $V_{out}$  to process the picture data  $I_{in}$  to generate picture data  $I_{out}$  which is outputted to the picture processing unit 1-2. The picture processing unit 1-2 sends the picture data  $I_{out}$  to an output device.

[0363] In the system of Fig.27, the picture processing unit 1-1 directly outputs the input picture data  $I_{in}$ , device profile data  $D_{in}$  and the surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$  to the picture processing unit 1-2.

[0364] The picture processing unit 1-2 is also fed with the device profile data  $D_{out}$  and the surrounding environmental data  $V_{out}$ . The picture processing unit 1-2 utilizes the device profile data  $D_{in}$ , surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$ , device profile data  $D_{out}$  and the surrounding environmental data  $V_{out}$  to process the picture data  $I_{in}$  to generate picture data  $I_{out}$ .

[0365] In the picture processing unit 1-1 of the system of Fig.28, the picture processing unit 1-1 is fed with the picture data  $I_{in}$ , device profile data  $D_{in}$  and the surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$ . The picture processing unit 1-2 directly outputs the input surrounding environmental data  $V_{out}$  to the picture processing unit 1-1. The picture processing unit 1-1 utilizes the device profile data  $D_{in}$ , surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$  and the surrounding environmental data  $V_{out}$  to process picture data  $I_{in}$  to generate device independent picture data  $I'$  which is outputted to the picture processing unit 1-2.

[0366] The picture processing unit 1-2 utilizes the input device profile data  $D_{out}$  to convert the input picture data  $I'$  to picture data  $I_{out}$  which is outputted.

[0367] In the system of Fig.29, the picture processing unit 1-1 is fed with picture data  $I_{in}$ , device profile data  $D_{in}$  and the surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$ , and utilizes the device profile data  $D_{in}$  to generate device independent picture data  $I'$  from the picture data  $I_{in}$ . The generated device independent picture data  $I'$  is outputted to the picture processing unit 1-2. The picture processing unit 1-1 also directly outputs the surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$  to the picture processing unit 1-2.

[0368] The picture processing unit 1-2 utilizes the surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$ , device profile data  $D_{out}$  and the surrounding environmental data  $V_{out}$  to process the picture data  $I'$  to generate and output picture data  $I_{out}$ .

[0369] In the picture processing units 1-1 and 1-2, it is arbitrary which data should be applied to which input data, that is which data combination should be used. However, in the embodiments of Figs.9 to 12, the combination shown in Figs.30 to 34 is used.

[0370] That is, in the system of Fig.30 (corresponding to Figs.2 and 25), picture data generated by applying the device profile data  $D_{in}$  to the picture data  $I_{in}$  in the converter 11 is converted into picture data  $I'$  not dependent on the viewing conditions or device, by having reference to the surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$  in the viewing environment conversion circuit 12.

[0371] Also, in the viewing condition conversion circuit 15 of the picture processing unit 1-2, the picture data generated by applying the surrounding environmental data  $V_{out}$  to the picture data  $I'$  is converted into picture data  $I_{out}$  by applying the device profile data  $D_{out}$  in the converter 16.

[0372] Also, in the system of Fig.31 (corresponding to Figs.9 and 26), the converter 11 of the picture processing unit 1-1 applies the device profile data  $D_{in}$  to the picture data  $I_{in}$  to generate picture data. To this picture data is applied the surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$  in the viewing environment conversion circuit 12. Further, in the viewing condition conversion circuit 15, the picture data generated by applying the surrounding environmental data  $V_{out}$  to the output of the viewing environment conversion circuit 12 is converted in the converter 16 into picture data  $I_{out}$  by applying the surrounding environmental data  $D_{out}$ . Therefore, in this case, the picture processing unit 1-2 simply outputs the input picture data  $I_{out}$ , device profile data  $D_{out}$  and the surrounding environmental data  $V_{out}$ .

[0373] In the system of Fig.32 (corresponding to Figs.10 and 27), the picture processing unit 1-1 directly outputs the

input picture data  $I_{in}$ , device profile data  $D_{in}$  and the surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$  to the picture processing unit 1-2. In the picture processing unit 1-2, the converter 12 applies the device profile data  $D_{in}$  to the picture data  $I_{in}$  to output the resulting output to the viewing environment conversion circuit 12. The viewing environment conversion circuit 12 sends to the viewing condition conversion circuit 15 picture data generated on applying the surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$  to the picture data from the converter 11. The viewing condition conversion circuit 15 outputs to the converter 16 picture data generated on applying the surrounding environmental data  $V_{out}$  to the input picture data. The converter 16 applies the device profile data  $D_{out}$  to the input picture data to generate picture data  $I_{out}$ .

[0374] In the picture processing unit 1-1 of the system of Fig.33 (corresponding to Figs.11 and 28), the picture data generated by applying the device profile data  $D_{in}$  to the picture data  $I_{in}$  by the converter 11 is outputted to the viewing environment conversion circuit 12. The viewing environment conversion circuit applies the surrounding environmental data  $V_{out}$  to the input picture data to generate device independent picture data  $I'$  which is outputted the picture processing unit 1-2.

[0375] The picture processing unit 1-2, the converter 16 applies the device profile data  $D_{out}$  to the input picture data  $I'$  to generate picture data  $I_{out}$ .

[0376] In the system of Fig.34 ( corresponding to Figs.12 and 29), the converter 11 in the picture processing unit 1-1 applies the device profile data  $D_{in}$  to the picture data  $I_{in}$  to generate device independent picture data  $I'$ . The picture data  $I'$  is converted in the viewing environment conversion circuit 12 of the picture processing unit 1-2 into picture data which takes into account the surrounding environmental data. The resulting data is entered to the viewing condition conversion circuit 15. The viewing condition conversion circuit 15 applies the

surrounding environmental data  $V_{out}$  to the input picture data to generate new picture data which is outputted to the converter 16. The converter 16 applies the device profile data  $D_{out}$  to the input picture data to generate picture data  $I_{out}$ .

[0377] However, any suitable optional combination of processing operations in the picture processing units 1-1, 1-2 may be used.

[0378] For example, the system of Fig.30 applies the surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$  to picture data generated by applying the device profile data  $D_{in}$  to the picture data  $I_{in}$  in the picture processing unit 1-1. Alternatively, the device profile data  $D_{in}$  and the surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$  may be assembled previously in one data which is applied to the picture data  $I_{in}$ . Still alternatively, the surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$  may be applied to the picture data  $I_{in}$  and subsequently the device profile data  $D_{in}$  may be applied.

[0379] However, if, as in the system shown in Figs.15, 16 and 24, the surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$  may be applied to the profile data to re-write the profile into a profile not dependent on the surrounding environment to realize the system assuring color appearance coincidence by utilizing the CMS of pre-existing the ICC. This embodiment is shown in Figs.35 to 37.

[0380] Fig.35 shows an example of utilizing a pre-existing system. In the system of Fig.35, a color adaptation model conversion circuit 802 of a picture processing unit 801 applies the surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$  to the device profile data  $D_{in}$  for re-writing to device profile data  $D'_{in}$  which takes surrounding environmental data into account. This device profile data  $D'_{in}$  is sent to the picture processing unit 601 along with the picture data  $I_{in}$ . As explained with reference to Fig.43, there exists a CMS in which picture data  $I_{in}$  and the device profile data  $D_{in}$  are supplied to the converter 602 of the picture processing unit 601 to generate device-independent picture data  $I'$ . Thus, by supplying to the picture processing unit 601 the device profile data  $D'_{in}$  instead of the device profile data  $D_{in}$  to the converter 602 of the picture processing unit 601, picture data  $I'$  not dependent on the viewing condition or the device may be generated and outputted by the converter 602.

[0381] Similarly, the color adaptation model conversion circuit 804 in the picture processing unit 803 re-writes the device profile data  $D_{out}$  taking into account the surrounding environmental data  $V_{out}$  to generate new device profile data  $D'_{out}$ . This device profile data  $D'_{out}$  is supplied in place of the device profile data  $D_{out}$  to the picture processing unit 603 of Fig.43 so that the converter 604 of the picture processing unit 603 applies the device profile data  $D'_{out}$  to the picture data  $I'$  to generate and output picture data  $I_{out}$ .

[0382] Fig.36 shows an embodiment of utilizing the pre-existing system of Fig.44. In the system of Fig.36, a color adaptation model conversion circuit 812 of a picture processing unit 811 rewrites the device profile data  $D_{in}$  based on the surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$  to generate surrounding environmental data independent device profile data  $D'_{in}$ . If this device profile data  $D'_{in}$  is sent along with the picture data  $I_{in}$  in place of the device profile data  $D_{in}$ , the processing similar to that shown in Fig.44 is carried out in the pre-existing picture processing unit 612.

[0383] That is, the picture data generated by the converter 613 applying the device profile data  $D'_{in}$  to the picture data  $I_{in}$  is sent to the converter 614 which is fed by the color adaptation model conversion circuit 814 of the picture processing unit 813 with device profile data  $D'_{out}$  corresponding to the device profile data  $D_{out}$  rewritten based on the surrounding environmental data  $V_{out}$ . The converter 614 applies this device profile data  $D'_{out}$  to picture data entered from the converter 613 to generate and output picture data  $I_{out}$ .

[0384] Fig.37 shows an example of utilizing the pre-existing system of Fig.45. In the system of Fig.37, a color adap-

tation model conversion circuit 822 of a picture processing unit 821 applies the surrounding environmental data  $V_{in}$  to the device profile data  $D_{in}$  to generate device profile data  $D'_{in}$ . This device profile data  $D'_{in}$  is sent along with the picture data  $I_{in}$  in place of the device profile data  $D$  into the picture processing unit 621 shown in Fig.45. Also, the device profile data  $D_{out}$  is rewritten based on the surrounding environmental data  $V_{out}$  by a color adaptation model conversion circuit 824 of a picture processing unit 823 to generate device profile data  $D'_{out}$ . These device profile data  $D'_{in}$  and  $D'_{out}$  are sent to the picture processing unit 621 shown in Fig.45. The result is that the converter 622 of a picture processing unit 612 applies the device profile  $D'_{in}$  to the picture data  $I_{in}$  to output the resulting data to the converter 623 which then applies the device profile data  $D'_{out}$  to the input picture data to generate picture data  $I_{out}$ .

[0385] If, in the systems of Figs.35 to 37, the picture processing units 601, 603, 612 and 621 are constituted by, for example, personal computers, the picture processing units 801, 804, 811, 813, 821 and 823 can be constructed by a scanner, a video camera or a printer.

[0386] In the foregoing, the present invention has been explained as being applied to a CMS of the ICC. However, the present invention can be applied to the CMS other than ICC.

[0387] As a furnishing medium used for furnishing the computer program adapted for performing the above processing, a communication medium, such as a network or a satellite, may be used in addition to a magnetic disc, a CD-ROM or a solid memory.

#### Industrial Applicability

[0388] In the transmission apparatus, transmission method and the furnishing medium, according to the present invention, picture data entered by the input device is converted, responsive to the parameters of the viewing conditions under which a picture entered from an input device is viewed, into color appearance index data under the viewing conditions, and the resulting appearance index data is transmitted over the transmission medium, so that it becomes possible to transmit picture data corrected responsive to the viewing condition on the transmitting side to the reception side.

[0389] In the transmission apparatus, transmission method and the furnishing medium, according to the present invention, picture data entered by the input device is converted, responsive to the parameters of the viewing conditions under which a picture entered from an input device is viewed, into color appearance index data under the viewing conditions, the color appearance index data is converted, responsive to the viewing condition parameters on the reception side, so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by the reception side output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered by the input device. Thus, there is no necessity of making corrections for the viewing conditions on the reception side, as a result of which information processing on the reception side can be simplified.

[0390] In the transmission apparatus, transmission method and the furnishing medium, according to the present invention, the picture entered from the input device and the input viewing condition parameters are transmitted, so that there is no necessity of making corrections for the viewing conditions on the transmission side, thus simplifying information processing on the transmission side.

[0391] In the transmission apparatus, transmission method and the furnishing medium, according to the present invention, the received picture data is converted so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by the reception side output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered by the input device and the picture data so converted is outputted to the output device. Thus, the picture data can be corrected responsive to the viewing conditions on the reception side, as a result of which a picture of the same color appearance can be displayed on the reception side as that on the transmission side.

[0392] In the reception apparatus, reception method and the furnishing medium, according to the present invention, the parameters of the viewing conditions, under which a picture displayed and outputted on an output device is observed, are sent to the transmission side, the picture transmitted from the transmitting side is received and the received picture data is outputted to the output device, so that the viewing condition parameters on the transmission side can be transmitted to the reception side along with the picture data. Thus, it becomes possible to display on an output device on the reception side a picture of the same color appearance as that of the picture displayed on the input device on the transmission side.

[0393] In the reception apparatus, reception method and the furnishing medium, according to the present invention, the picture data transmitted from the transmitting side and the viewing condition parameters on the transmission side are received, the picture data are converted responsive to the received viewing condition parameters to appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing conditions and the index data are converted so that the color appearance of an output picture of the output device will be coincident with that of a picture entered from a transmitting side input device, with the resulting picture data being outputted to an output device. Since there is no necessity of executing corrections responsive to the viewing conditions on the transmitting side, it becomes possible to simplify information processing on the transmission side.

[0394] In picture processing system, reception method and the furnishing medium, according to the present invention, the transmitting side converts picture data entered by the input device into color appearance index data corresponding

to color appearance under the viewing conditions, responsive to parameters of the viewing condition under which a picture entered by an input device is viewed, and transmits the resulting appearance index data via the transmission medium. The reception side receives the index data transmitted over the transmission medium, converts the received index data, responsive to parameters of the viewing condition under which a picture displayed and outputted on the output device is viewed and outputs the converted picture data to the output device, thus enabling reduction in the difference between color appearance of a picture entered from the transmitting side input device and that of a picture outputted by an output device on the reception side.

[0395] In picture processing system, picture processing method and the furnishing medium, according to the present invention, the transmitting side converts picture data entered by the input device into color appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing conditions, responsive to parameters of the viewing condition under which a picture entered by an input device is viewed. The transmission side also converts the received index data, responsive to parameters of the viewing condition, under which a picture displayed and outputted on the output device is viewed, in order to output the converted picture data to the output device. The reception side receives data transmitted over the transmission medium, outputs the received data to the output device and transmits to the transmitting side the parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed the picture displayed and outputted on the output device. Thus, it becomes possible to reduce the difference in color appearance between color appearance of a picture entered from the transmitting side input device and that of a picture outputted by an output device on the reception side.

[0396] In picture processing system, picture processing method and the furnishing medium, according to the present invention, the transmitting side sends a picture entered by an input device and input viewing condition parameters, while the reception side receives the picture data sent from the transmitting side and the viewing condition parameters of the transmitting side and converts the picture data responsive to the received viewing condition parameters to color appearance data corresponding to color appearance under the viewing condition. The reception side also converts the index data, responsive to the parameters of the viewing condition under which is viewed the picture displayed and outputted on the output device, so that the color appearance of the output picture on the output device will be coincident with the color appearance of the input picture entered from the transmitting side input device. The reception side outputs the resulting picture data to the output device. Thus, a picture corrected depending on the viewing conditions on the transmitting and reception sides is displayed on the reception side, so that it becomes possible to reduce the difference in color appearance between the picture entered from the transmitting side input device and that outputted from the output device on the reception side.

[0397] In picture processing system, picture processing method and the furnishing medium, according to the present invention, since the profile for converting the DDC picture data to DIC picture data or the profile for converting the DIC picture data to DDC picture data is rewritten in association with the retrieved viewing condition parameters, color matching between different pictures can be achieved by directly using the conventional picture processing system.

## Claims

1. A transmitting apparatus for transforming an input picture from an input device for transmitting said picture via a transmission medium, comprising:

input means to which are entered parameters of the viewing condition under which said picture entered from said input device is viewed;

transform means for transforming picture data entered by said input device into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under said viewing conditions responsive to said viewing condition parameters entered from said input means; and

transmission means for transmitting said appearance index data outputted by said transform means via said transmission medium.

2. The transmission apparatus as recited in claim 1 characterized in that said input device outputs a soft copy picture by self-light-emission.

3. The transmission apparatus as recited in claim 2 characterized in that said transform means corrects for contrast of said soft copy picture taking into account the effect of the surrounding light as one of the elements of the viewing conditions.

4. The transmission apparatus as recited in claim 1 characterized in that said transform means corrects for human color adaptation taking into account the effect of the surrounding light as one of the elements of the viewing conditions.

5. A transmitting method for transforming an input picture from an input device for transmitting said picture via a transmission medium, comprising:

an input step for inputting parameters of the viewing conditions under which said picture entered from said input device is viewed;  
 a transform step for transforming picture data entered by said input step into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under said viewing conditions responsive to said viewing condition parameters entered from said input means; and  
 a transmission step for transmitting said appearance index data outputted by said transform step via said transmission medium.

6. A furnishing medium for furnishing a computer program used for a transmission apparatus which is adapted for transforming a picture entered by an input device in a pre-set manner and which is used for transmitting said picture via a transmission medium; said computer program having

an input step for inputting parameters of the Viewing condition under which said picture entered from said input device is viewed;  
 a transform step for transforming picture data entered by said input step into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under said viewing conditions responsive to said viewing condition parameters entered from said input means; and  
 a transmission step for transmitting said appearance index data outputted by said transform step via said transmission medium.

7. A transmitting apparatus for transforming an input picture from an input device for transmitting said picture via a transmission medium, comprising:

input means to which are entered parameters of the viewing condition under which said picture entered from said input device is viewed;  
 first transform means for transforming picture data entered by said input device into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under said viewing conditions responsive to said viewing condition parameters entered from said input means;  
 reception means for receiving viewing condition parameters on the reception side;  
 second transform means for converting said index data responsive to parameters of the viewing condition on the reception side received by said reception means so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by an output device on the reception side will be coincident with that of a picture entered by said input device; and  
 transmission means for transmitting data outputted by said second transform means over said transmission medium.

8. A transmitting method for transforming an input picture from an input device for transmitting said picture via a transmission medium, comprising:

an input step for inputting parameters of the viewing conditions under which said picture entered from said input device is viewed;  
 a first transform step for transforming picture data entered by said input device into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under said viewing conditions responsive to said viewing condition parameters entered from said input step;  
 a reception step for receiving viewing condition parameters on the reception side;  
 a second transform step for converting said index data responsive to parameters of the viewing conditions on the reception side received by said reception step so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by an output device on the reception side will be coincident with that of a picture entered by said input device; and  
 a transmission step for transmitting data outputted by said second transform step over said transmission medium.

9. A furnishing medium for furnishing a computer program used for a transmission apparatus adapted for transforming a picture entered by an input device in a pre-set manner and for transmitting said picture via a transmission medium; said computer program having

an input step for inputting parameters of the viewing conditions under which said picture entered from said



input device is viewed;

a first transform step for transforming picture data entered by said input device into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under said viewing conditions responsive to said viewing condition parameters entered from said input step;

a reception step for receiving viewing condition parameters on the reception side;

a second transform step for converting said index data responsive to parameters of the viewing condition on the reception side received by said reception step so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by an output device on the reception side will be coincident with that of a picture entered by said input device; and

a transmission step for transmitting data outputted by said second transform step over said transmission medium.

10. A transmitting apparatus for transforming an input picture from an input device for transmitting said picture via a transmission medium, comprising:

input means to which are entered parameters of the viewing conditions under which said picture entered from said input device is viewed; and  
transmitting means for transmitting said picture entered from said input device and said viewing condition parameters entered from said input means.

11. A transmitting method for transforming an input picture from an input device for transmitting said picture via a transmission medium, comprising:

an input step for inputting parameters of the viewing conditions under which said picture entered from said input device is viewed; and

a transmitting step for transmitting said picture entered from said input device and said viewing condition parameters entered from said input step.

12. A furnishing medium for furnishing a computer program used for a transmission apparatus which is adapted for transforming a picture entered by an input device in a pre-set manner and which is used for transmitting said picture via a transmission medium; said computer program having

an input step for inputting parameters of the viewing conditions under which said picture entered from said input device is viewed; and

a transmitting step for transmitting said picture entered from said input device and said viewing condition parameters entered from said input step.

13. A reception apparatus for receiving picture data entered and transmitted from a transmission side input device after conversion in agreement with viewing condition parameters of the transmitting side, and for displaying and outputting the picture data on an output device, comprising:

reception means for receiving said picture data transmitted from the transmitting side;

input means for entering parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed a picture displayed and outputted on said output device;

transform means for converting the picture data received by said reception means, responsive to said viewing condition parameters entered from said input means, so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on said output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from said input device on the transmitting side; and

output means for outputting the picture data converted by said transform means to said output device.

14. The reception apparatus as recited in claim 13 characterized in that said output device outputs a soft copy picture by self-light-emission.

15. The reception apparatus as recited in claim 14 characterized in that said transform means corrects for contrast of said soft copy picture taking into account the effect of the surrounding light as one of the elements of the viewing conditions.

16. The transmission apparatus as recited in claim 13 characterized in that said transform means corrects for human color adaptation taking into account the effect of the surrounding light as one of the elements of the viewing condi-

tions.

17. A reception method for receiving picture data entered and transmitted from the transmission side input device after conversion in agreement with viewing condition parameters of the transmitting side, comprising:

a reception step for receiving said picture data transmitted from the transmitting side;  
 an input step for entering parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed a picture displayed and outputted on said output device;  
 a transform step for converting the picture data received by said reception step, responsive to said viewing condition parameters entered from said input step, so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on said output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from said input device; and  
 an output step for outputting the picture data converted by said transform step to said output device.

18. A furnishing medium for furnishing a computer program used in a reception apparatus for receiving picture data entered and transmitted from a transmission side input device after conversion in agreement with viewing condition parameters of the transmitting side and those of the reception side, and for displaying and outputting the received picture data on an output device, said computer program comprising:

a reception step for receiving said picture data transmitted from said transmitting side;  
 an input step for inputting parameters of the viewing conditions under which is viewed a picture displayed and outputted on said output device;  
 a transform step for converting the picture data received by said reception step responsive to said viewing condition parameters received by said input step so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on said output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from said input device; and  
 an output step for outputting the picture data converted by said transform step to said output device.

19. A reception apparatus for receiving picture data entered and transmitted from a transmission side input device after conversion in agreement with viewing condition parameters of the transmitting side and those of the reception side, and for displaying and outputting the received picture data on an output device, comprising:

input means to which are entered parameters of the viewing conditions under which a picture displayed and outputted on said output device is viewed;  
 transmitting means for transmitting the viewing condition parameters entered from said input means to said transmitting side;  
 reception means for receiving said picture data transmitted from said transmitting side; and  
 output means for outputting the picture data received by said reception means to said output device.

20. A reception method for receiving picture data entered and transmitted from a transmission side input device after conversion in agreement with viewing condition parameters of the transmitting side and those of the reception side, and for displaying and outputting the received picture data on an output device, comprising:

an input step to which are entered parameters of the viewing conditions under which a picture displayed and outputted on said output device is viewed;  
 a transmitting step for transmitting the viewing condition parameters entered from said input step to said transmitting side;  
 a reception step for receiving said picture data transmitted from said transmitting side; and  
 an output step for outputting the picture data received by said reception step to said output device.

21. A furnishing medium for furnishing a computer program used in a reception apparatus for receiving picture data entered and transmitted from a transmission side input device after conversion in agreement with viewing condition parameters of the transmitting side and those of the reception side, and for displaying and outputting the received picture data on an output device, said computer program comprising:

an input step to which are entered parameters of a viewing condition under which a picture displayed and outputted on said output device is viewed;  
 a transmitting step for transmitting the viewing condition parameters entered from said input means to said transmitting side;  
 a reception step for receiving said picture data transmitted from said transmitting side; and

an output step for outputting the picture data received by said reception means to said output device.

22. A reception apparatus for receiving picture data transmitted from a transmitting side and entered from an input device of said transmitting side and parameters of the viewing conditions under which a picture entered from said input device is viewed, and for displaying and outputting the received picture data and parameters on an output device, comprising:

reception means for receiving said picture data and the viewing condition parameters of said transmitting side, transmitted from the transmitting side;

first transform means for transforming said picture data into color appearance index data under said viewing conditions responsive to said viewing condition parameters received by said reception means;

input means to which are entered viewing condition parameters for viewing a picture displayed and outputted on said output device;

second transform means for converting said index data responsive to parameters of the viewing condition entered by said input means so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by said output device will be coincident with that of a picture entered by said input device on the transmitting side; and

output means for outputting picture data obtained by said second transform means to said output device.

23. A reception method for receiving picture data transmitted from a transmitting side and entered from an input device of said transmitting side and parameters of the viewing conditions under which a picture entered from said input device is viewed, and for displaying and outputting the received picture data and parameters on an output device, comprising:

a reception step for receiving said picture data and the viewing condition parameters of said transmitting side, transmitted from the transmitting side;

a first transform step for transforming said picture data into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under said viewing conditions responsive to said viewing condition parameters received by said reception step;

an input step to which are entered viewing condition parameters for viewing a picture displayed and outputted on said output device;

a second transform step for converting said index data responsive to parameters of the viewing conditions entered by said input step so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by said output device will be coincident with that of a picture entered by said input device on the transmitting side; and

an output step for outputting picture data obtained by said second transform step to said output device.

24. A furnishing medium for furnishing a computer program used for a reception apparatus for receiving picture data transmitted from a transmitting side and entered from an input device of said transmitting side and parameters of the viewing conditions under which a picture entered from said input device is viewed, and for displaying and outputting the received picture data and parameters on an output device,

said computer program comprising:

a reception step for receiving said picture data and the viewing condition parameters of said transmitting side, transmitted from the transmitting side;

a first transform step for transforming said picture data into appearance index data corresponding to color appearance under said viewing conditions responsive to said viewing condition parameters received by said reception step;

an input step to which are entered viewing condition parameters for viewing a picture displayed and outputted on said output device;

a second transform step for converting said index data responsive to parameters of the viewing conditions entered by said input step so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by said output device will be coincident with that of a picture entered by said input device on the transmitting side; and

an output step for outputting picture data obtained by said second transform step to said output device.

25. A picture processing system in which a transmitting side performs pre-set conversion on a picture entered from an input device to transmit said picture via a transmission medium and in which a reception side performs pre-set conversion on said picture transmitted via said transmission medium to display and output the converted picture on an output device; characterized in that

said transmitting side includes

first input means to which are entered viewing condition parameters for observing said picture entered from said input device;

first transform means for converting picture data entered from said input device into appearance index data associated with color appearance under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from said first input means; and

transmission means for transmitting said appearance index data outputted by said first transform means via said transmission medium; and in that

said reception side includes

reception means for receiving said index data transmitted via said transmission medium;

second input means to which are entered parameters of the viewing conditions under which a picture displayed and outputted on said output device is viewed;

second transform means for converting index data received by said reception means responsive to the parameters of the viewing conditions entered from said second input means so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on said output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from said input device on the transmitting side; and

outputting means for outputting the picture data converted by said second transform means to said output device.

26. A picture processing method in which a transmitting side performs pre-set conversion on a picture entered from an input device to transmit said picture via a transmission medium and in which a reception side performs pre-set conversion on said picture transmitted via said transmission medium to display and output the converted picture on an output device; characterized in that

said transmitting side includes

a first input step to which are entered viewing condition parameters for observing said picture;

a first transform step for converting picture data entered from said input device into appearance index data associated with color appearance under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from said first input step; and

a transmission step for transmitting said appearance index data outputted by said first transform step via said transmission medium; and in that

said reception side includes

a reception step for receiving said index data transmitted via said transmission medium;

a second input step to which are entered parameters of the viewing conditions under which a picture displayed and outputted on said output device is viewed;

a second transform step for converting index data received by said reception step responsive to the parameters of the viewing conditions entered from said second input step so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on said output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from said input device on the transmitting side; and

an output step for outputting picture data converted by said second conversion step to said output device.

27. A furnishing medium for furnishing a computer program used in a picture processing system in which a transmitting side performs pre-set conversion on a picture entered from an input device to transmit said picture via a transmission medium and in which a reception side performs pre-set conversion on said picture transmitted via said transmission medium to display and output the converted picture on an output device; characterized in that

a computer program portion of said transmitting side includes

a first input step to which are entered viewing condition parameters for observing said picture entered from said input device;

a first transform step for converting picture data entered from said input device into appearance index data associated with color appearance under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from said first input step; and

a transmission step for transmitting said appearance data outputted by said first transform step via said transmission medium; and in that

a computer program portion of said reception side includes

a reception step for receiving said index data transmitted via said transmission medium;

a second input step to which are entered parameters of the viewing conditions under which a picture displayed and outputted on said output device is viewed;

a second transform step for converting index data received by said reception step responsive to the parameters of the viewing conditions entered from said second input step so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on said output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from said input device on the transmitting side; and

an output step for outputting picture data converted by said second conversion step to said output device.

28. A picture processing system in which a transmitting side performs pre-set conversion on a picture entered from an input device to transmit said picture via a transmission medium and in which a reception side displays and outputs the converted picture on an output device; characterized in that

said transmitting side includes

first input means to which are entered viewing condition parameters for observing said picture entered from said input device;

first transform means for converting picture data entered from said input device into appearance index data associated with color appearance under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from said first input means;

first reception means for receiving parameters of the viewing conditions on the reception side for observing a picture displayed and outputted on said output device;

second transform means for converting the index data outputted by said first transform means responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by said first reception means so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on said output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from the input device; and

first transmission means for transmitting data obtained by said second transform means via said transmission medium; and in that

said reception side includes

second reception means for receiving said data transmitted via said transmission medium;

output means for outputting said data received by said second reception means to said output device;

second input means to which are entered parameters of viewing conditions under which a picture displayed and outputted on said output device is observed; and

second transmission means for transmitting the viewing condition parameters entered from said second input means to said transmitting side.

29. A picture processing method in which a transmitting side performs pre-set conversion on a picture entered from an input device to transmit said picture via a transmission medium and in which a reception side displays and outputs the converted picture on an output device; characterized in that

said transmitting side includes

a first input step to which are entered viewing condition parameters for observing said picture entered from said input device;

a first transform step for converting picture data entered from said input device into appearance index data associated with color appearance under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from said first input step;

a first reception step for receiving parameters of viewing conditions on the reception side for observing a picture displayed and outputted on said output device;

a second transform step for converting the index data outputted by said first transform step responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by said first reception step so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on said output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from the input device; and

a first transmission step for transmitting data obtained by said second transform step via said transmission medium; and in that

said reception side includes

a second reception step for receiving said data transmitted via said transmission medium;

an output step for outputting said data received by said second reception step to said output device;

a second input step to which are entered parameters of viewing conditions under which a picture displayed and outputted on said output device is observed; and

a second transmission step for transmitting the viewing condition parameters entered from said second input step to said transmitting side.

30. A furnishing medium for furnishing a computer program used in a picture processing system in which a transmitting side performs pre-set conversion on a picture entered from an input device to transmit said picture via a transmission medium and in which a reception side displays and outputs the picture transmitted via said transmission medium on an output device; characterized in that

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a transmitting side computer program portion includes  
 a first input step to which are entered viewing condition parameters for observing said picture entered from said input device;  
 a first transform step for converting picture data entered from said input device into appearance index data associated with color appearance under the viewing conditions responsive to the viewing condition parameters entered from said first input step;  
 a first reception step for receiving parameters of viewing conditions on the reception side for observing a picture displayed and outputted on said output device;  
 a second transform step for converting the index data outputted by said first transform step responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by said first reception step so that the color appearance of the picture displayed and outputted on said output device will be coincident with that of the picture entered from the input device; and  
 a first transmission step for transmitting data obtained by said second transform step via said transmission medium; and in that  
 a reception side computer program portion includes  
 a second reception step for receiving said data transmitted via said transmission medium;  
 an output step for outputting said data received by said second reception step to said output device;  
 a second input step to which are entered parameters of viewing conditions under which a picture displayed and outputted on said output device is observed; and  
 a second transmission step for transmitting the viewing condition parameters entered from said second input step to said transmitting side.

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31. A picture processing system in which a transmitting side transmits a picture entered from an input device via a transmission medium and in which a reception side performs pre-set conversion on the picture transmitted via said transmission medium to display and output the converted picture on an output device, characterized in that

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said transmitting side includes  
 first input means to which are entered parameters of viewing conditions under which is viewed said picture entered from said input device; and  
 transmission means for transmitting the picture entered from said input device and said viewing condition parameters entered from said first input means;  
 said reception side includes  
 reception means for receiving said picture data and the transmitting side viewing condition parameters, transmitted from said transmitting side;  
 first transform means for converting said picture data into appearance index data associated with color appearance under the viewing conditions of the transmitting side responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by said reception means;  
 second input means to which are entered parameters on the reception side viewing conditions for observing the picture displayed and outputted on said output device;  
 second conversion means for converting said index data responsive to said viewing condition parameters entered from said second input means so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by said output device will be coincident with that of a picture entered from the input device on the transmitting side; and  
 output means for outputting picture data obtained by said second conversion means to said output device.

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32. A picture processing method in which a transmitting side transmits a picture entered from an input device via a transmission medium and in which a reception side performs pre-set conversion on the picture transmitted via said transmission medium to display and output the converted picture on an output device, characterized in that

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said transmitting side includes  
 a first input step to which are entered parameters of viewing conditions under which is viewed said picture entered from said input device; and  
 a transmission step for transmitting the picture entered from said input device and said viewing condition parameters entered from said first input step;

said reception side includes

a reception step for receiving said picture data and the transmitting side viewing condition parameters, transmitted from said transmitting side;

a first transform step for converting said picture data into appearance index data associated with color appearance under the viewing conditions of the transmitting side responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by said reception step;

a second input step to which are entered parameters on the reception side viewing conditions for observing the picture displayed and outputted on said output device;

a second conversion step for converting said index data responsive to said viewing condition parameters entered from said second input step so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by said output device will be coincident with that of a picture entered from the input device on the transmitting side; and

an output step for outputting picture data obtained by said second conversion step to said output device.

33. A furnishing medium for furnishing a computer program used in a picture processing system in which a transmitting side transmits a picture entered from an input device via a transmission medium and in which a reception side performs pre-set conversion on the picture transmitted via said transmission medium to display and output the converted picture on an output device, characterized in that

a transmitting side computer program portion includes

a first input step to which are entered parameters of viewing conditions under which is viewed said picture entered from said input device; and

a transmission step for transmitting the picture entered from said input device and said viewing condition parameters entered from said first input step; and in that

a reception side computer program portion includes

a reception step for receiving said picture data and the transmitting side viewing condition parameters, transmitted from said transmitting side;

a first transform step for converting said picture data into appearance index data associated with color appearance under the viewing conditions of the transmitting side responsive to the viewing condition parameters received by said reception step;

a second input step to which are entered viewing condition parameters on the reception side for observing the picture displayed and outputted on said output device;

a second conversion step for converting said index data responsive to said viewing condition parameters entered from said second input step so that the color appearance of a picture outputted by said output device will be coincident with that of a picture entered from the input device on the transmitting side; and

an output step for outputting the picture data obtained by said second conversion step to said output device.

34. A picture data processing apparatus comprising:

first retrieval means for retrieving a profile for converting DDC picture data into DIC picture data or for converting DIC picture data into DIC picture data;

second retrieval means for retrieving viewing condition parameters; and

rewriting means for rewriting a profile retrieved by said first retrieval means in association with said viewing condition parameters retrieved by said second retrieval means.

35. The picture data processing apparatus as recited in claim 34 characterized in that said second retrieval means retrieves said viewing condition parameters entered from an input picture or sensor adapted for entering the viewing condition parameters.

36. The picture data processing apparatus as recited in claim 34 characterized in that said profile is an ICC profile format profile.

37. A picture data processing method comprising:

a first retrieval step of retrieving a profile for converting DDC picture data into DIC picture data or for converting DIC picture data into DDC picture data;

a second retrieval step of retrieving viewing condition parameters; and

a rewriting step of rewriting a profile retrieved in said first retrieval step in association with said viewing condition parameters retrieved in said second retrieval step.

38. A furnishing medium for furnishing a computer program having

a first retrieval step for retrieving a profile for converting DDC picture data into DIC picture data or for converting  
DIC picture data into DIC picture data;  
5 a second retrieval step for retrieving viewing condition parameters; and  
a rewriting step for rewriting the profile retrieved by said first retrieval means in association with said viewing  
condition parameters retrieved by said second retrieval means.

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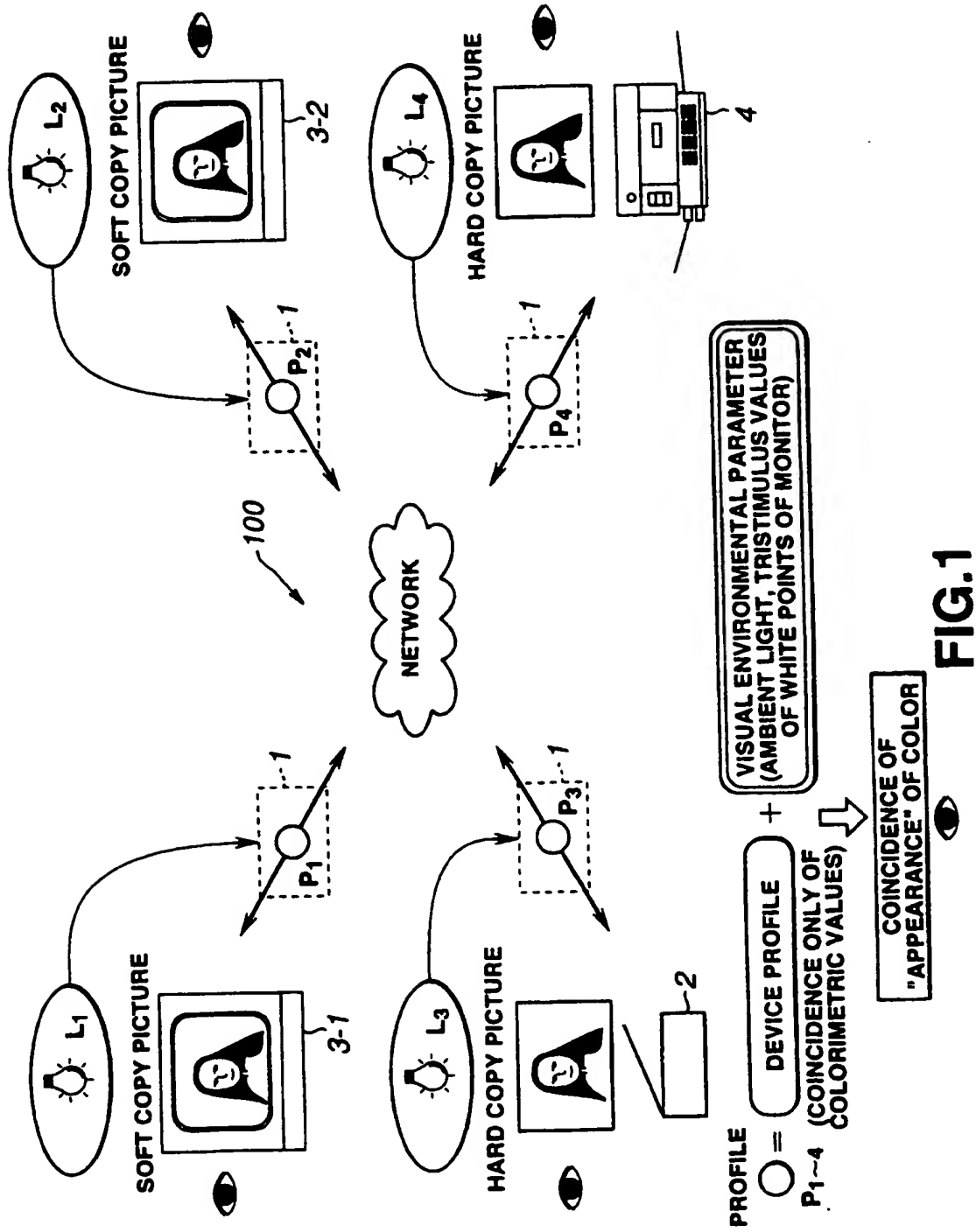


FIG. 1

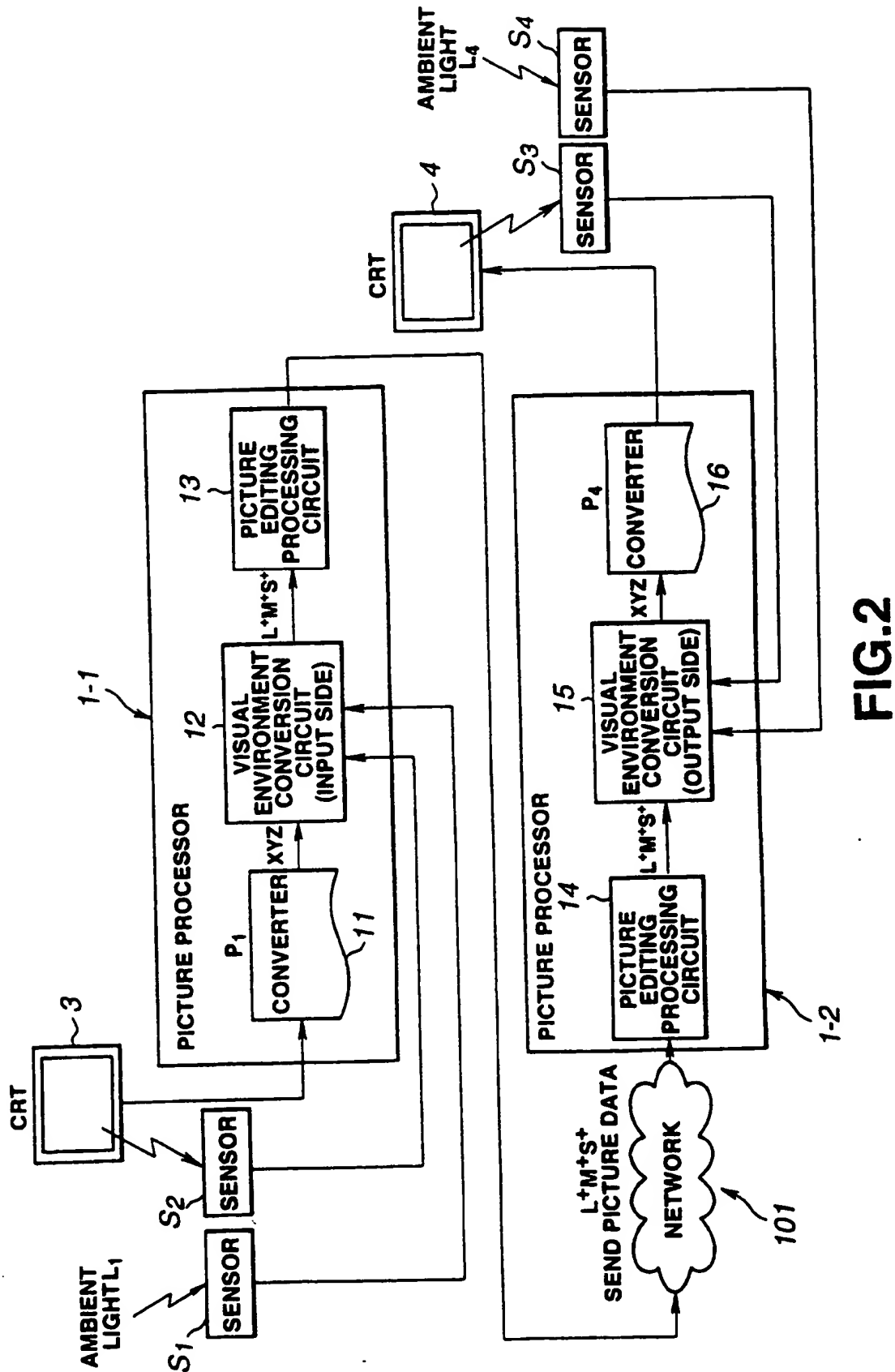
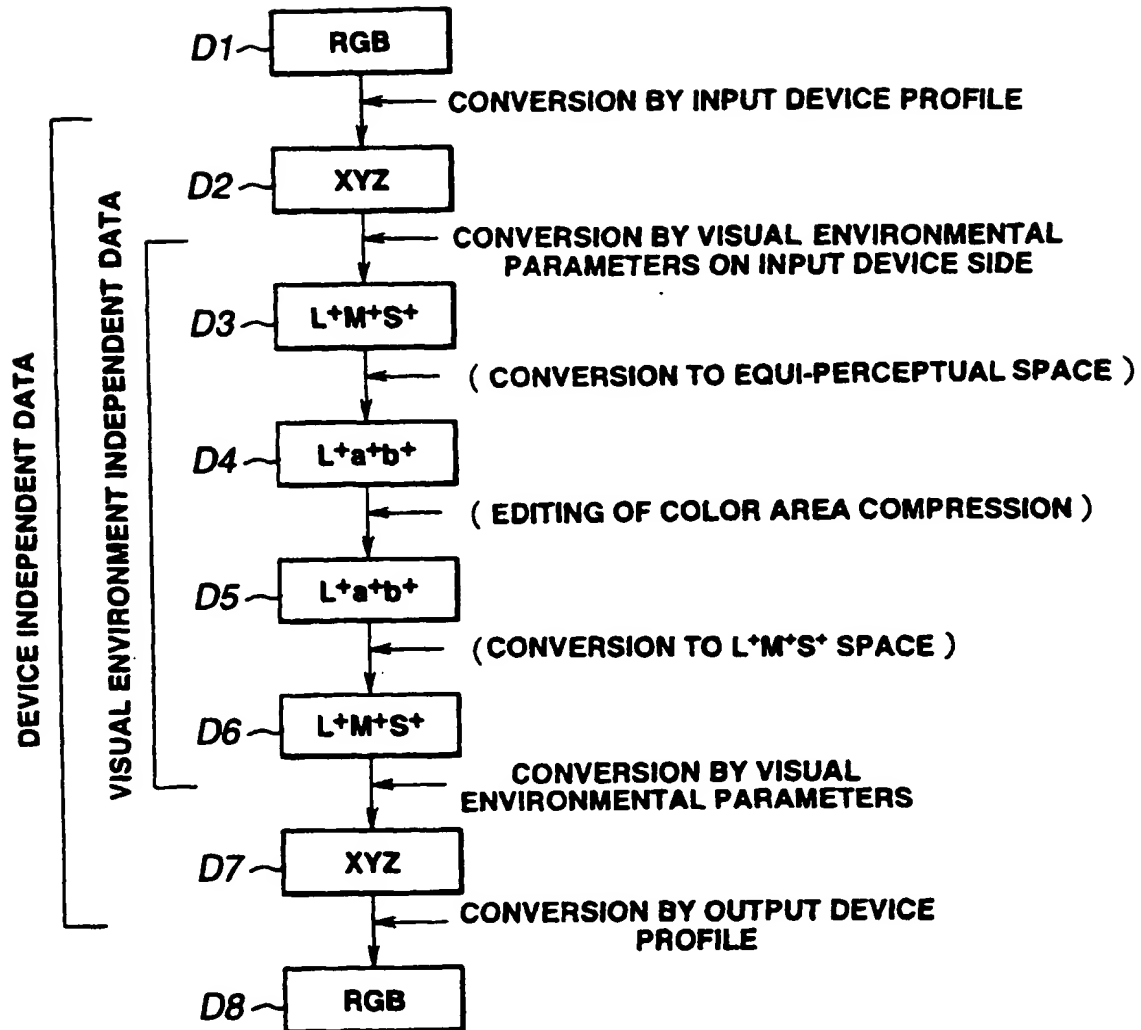


FIG.2



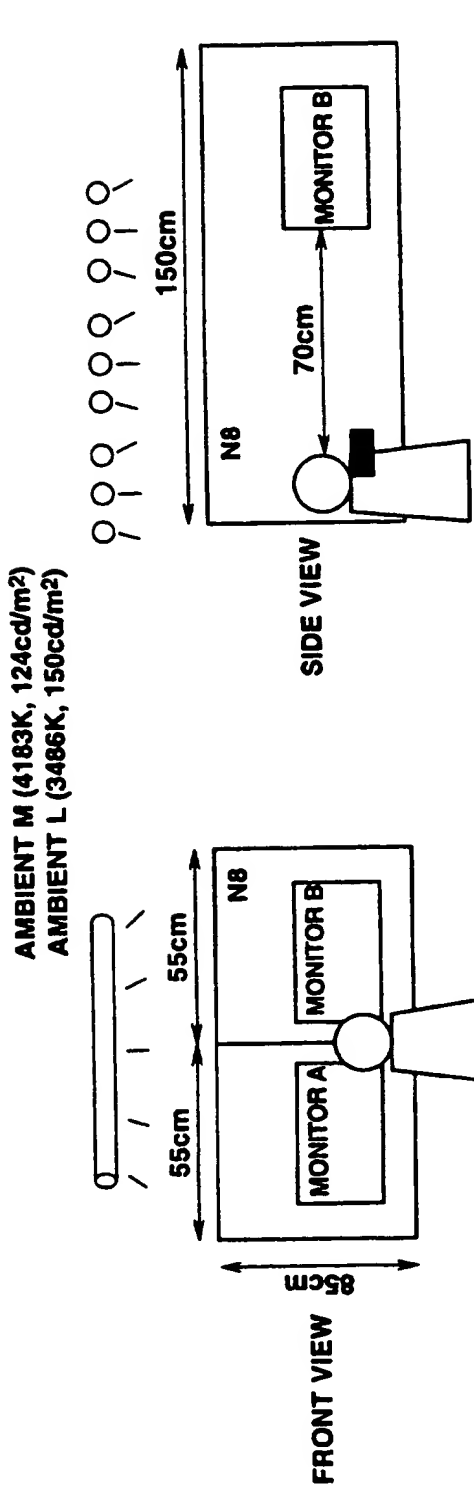


FIG.4B

FIG.4A

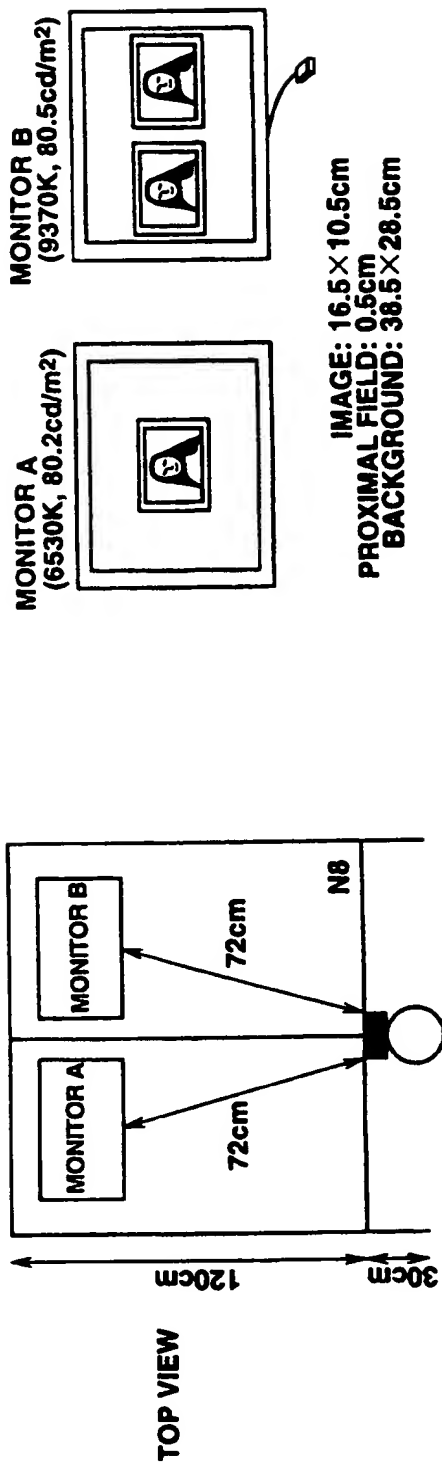


FIG.4C

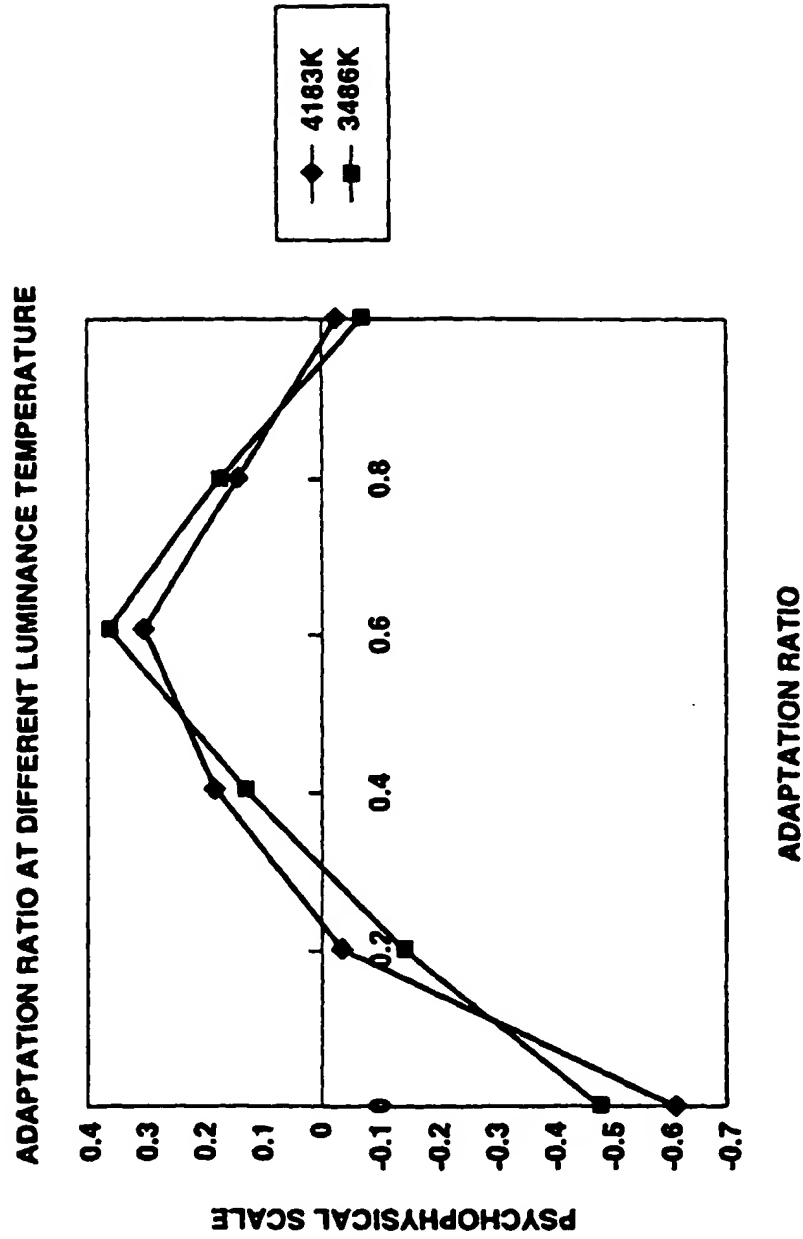


FIG.5

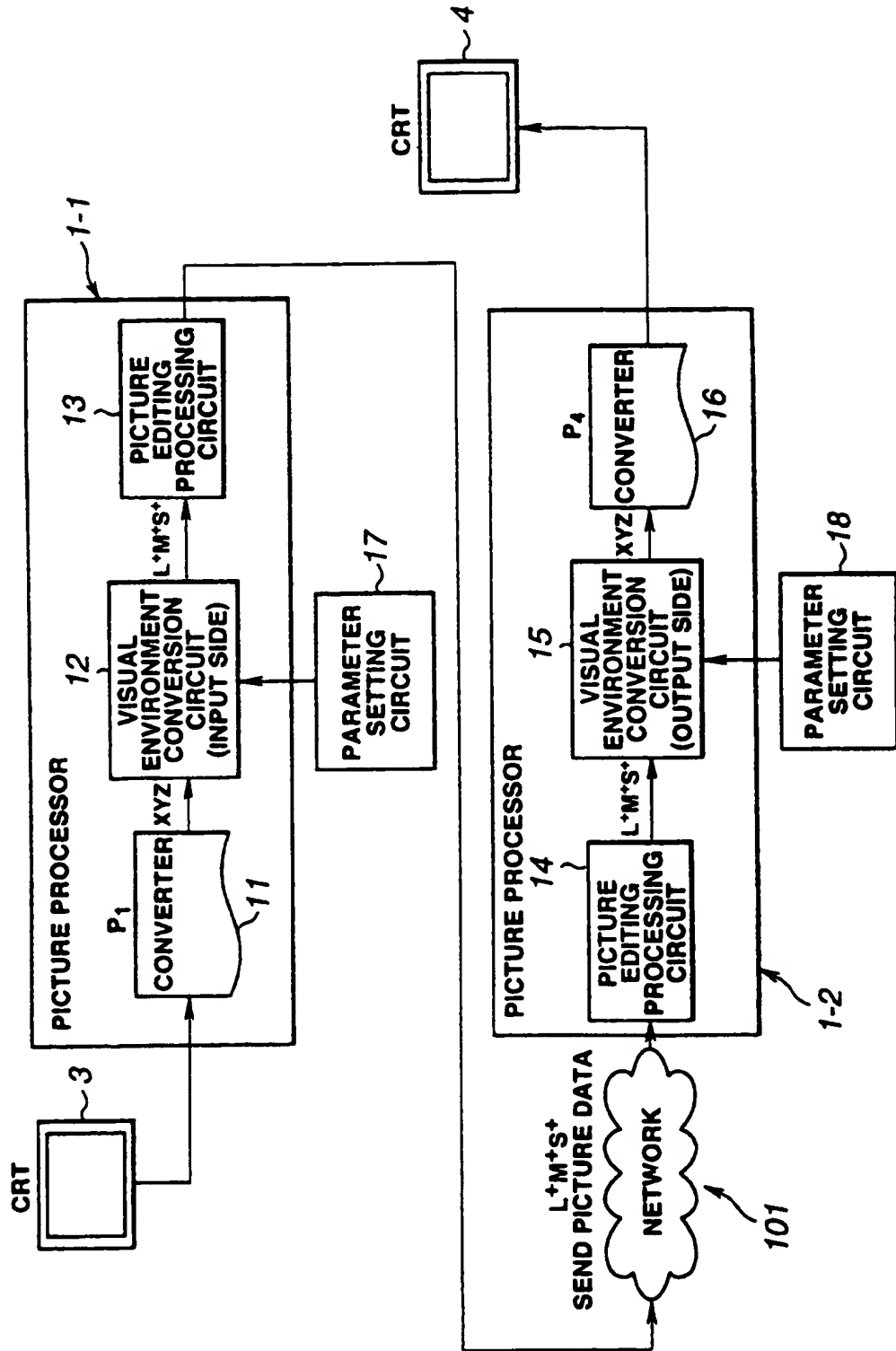


FIG.6

CHROMATICITY  
OF ROOM LIGHT :

CURRENT VALUE :

NAME :

CHROMATICITY x :

CHROMATICITY y :

CORRELATED COLOR  
TEMPERATURE :

D 65

0.3779

0.3882

4150

FLUORESCENT LIGHT

INCANDESCENT LIGHT

D 65

D 60

CUSTOMIZE

LUMINANCE OF ROOM LIGHT :

CURRENT VALUE :

100 cd/m<sup>2</sup>

DARK ▼

LUMINANCE OF MONITOR :

CURRENT VALUE :

100 cd/m<sup>2</sup>

BRIGHT ▼

FIG.7

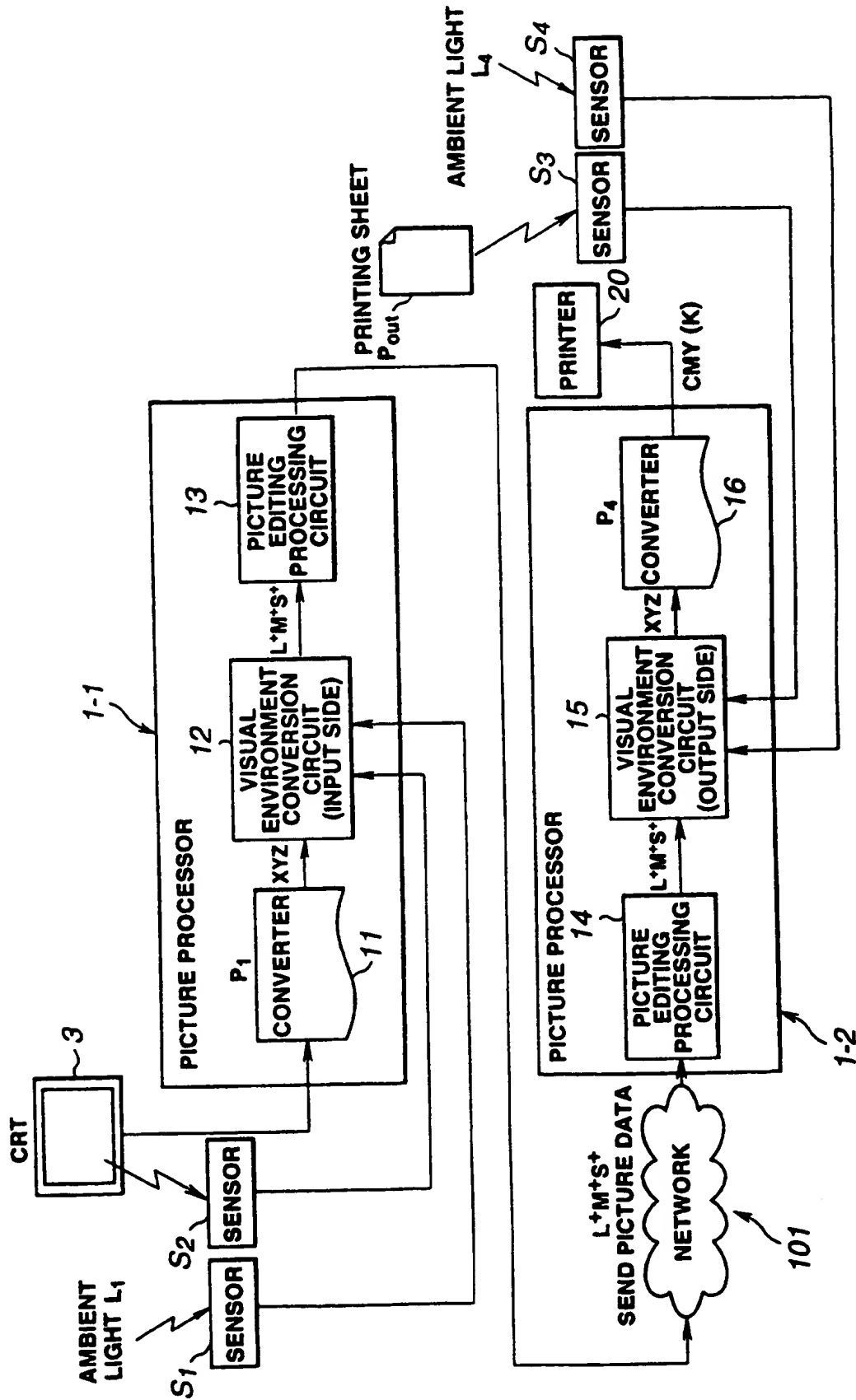


FIG. 8



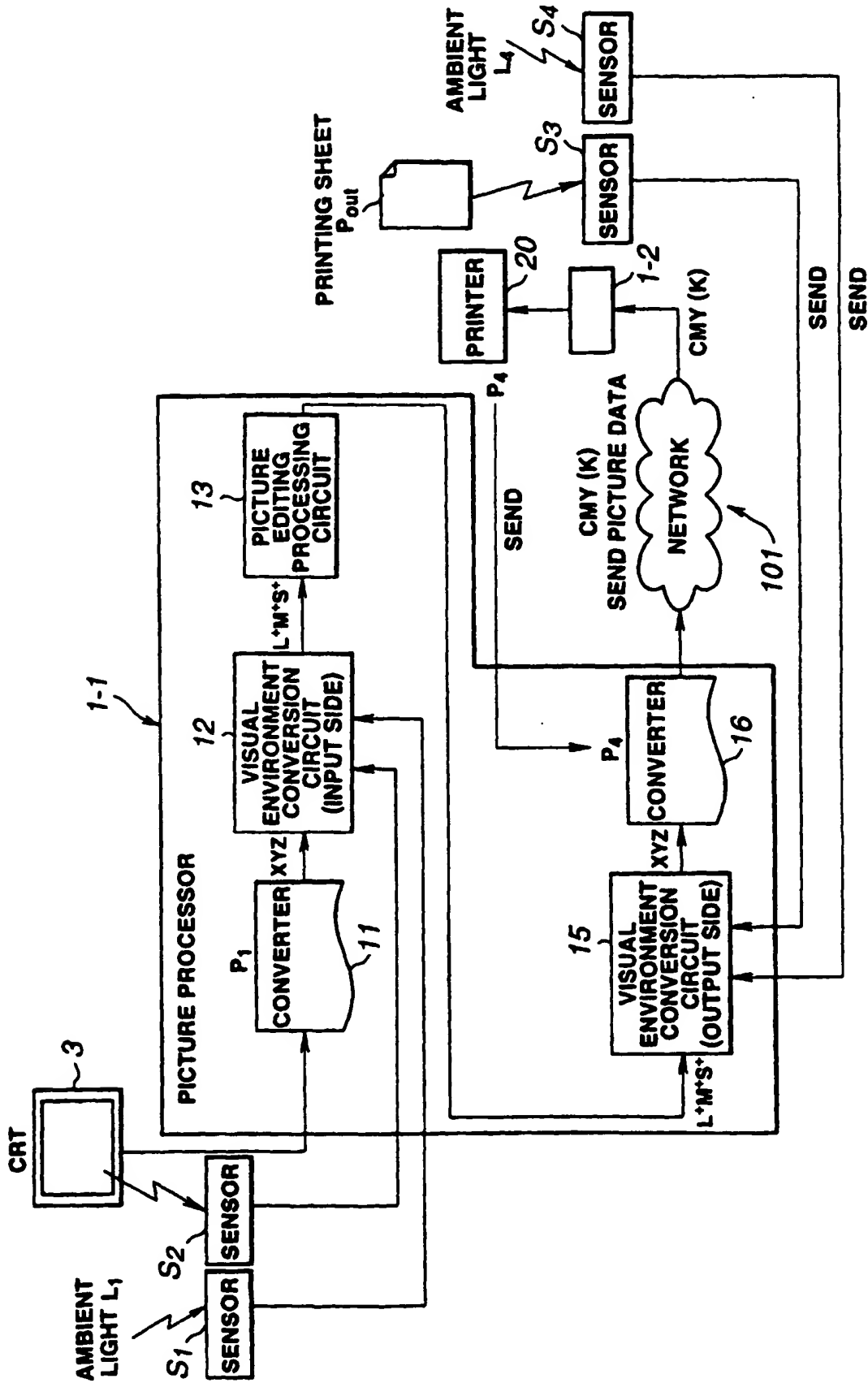


FIG. 9

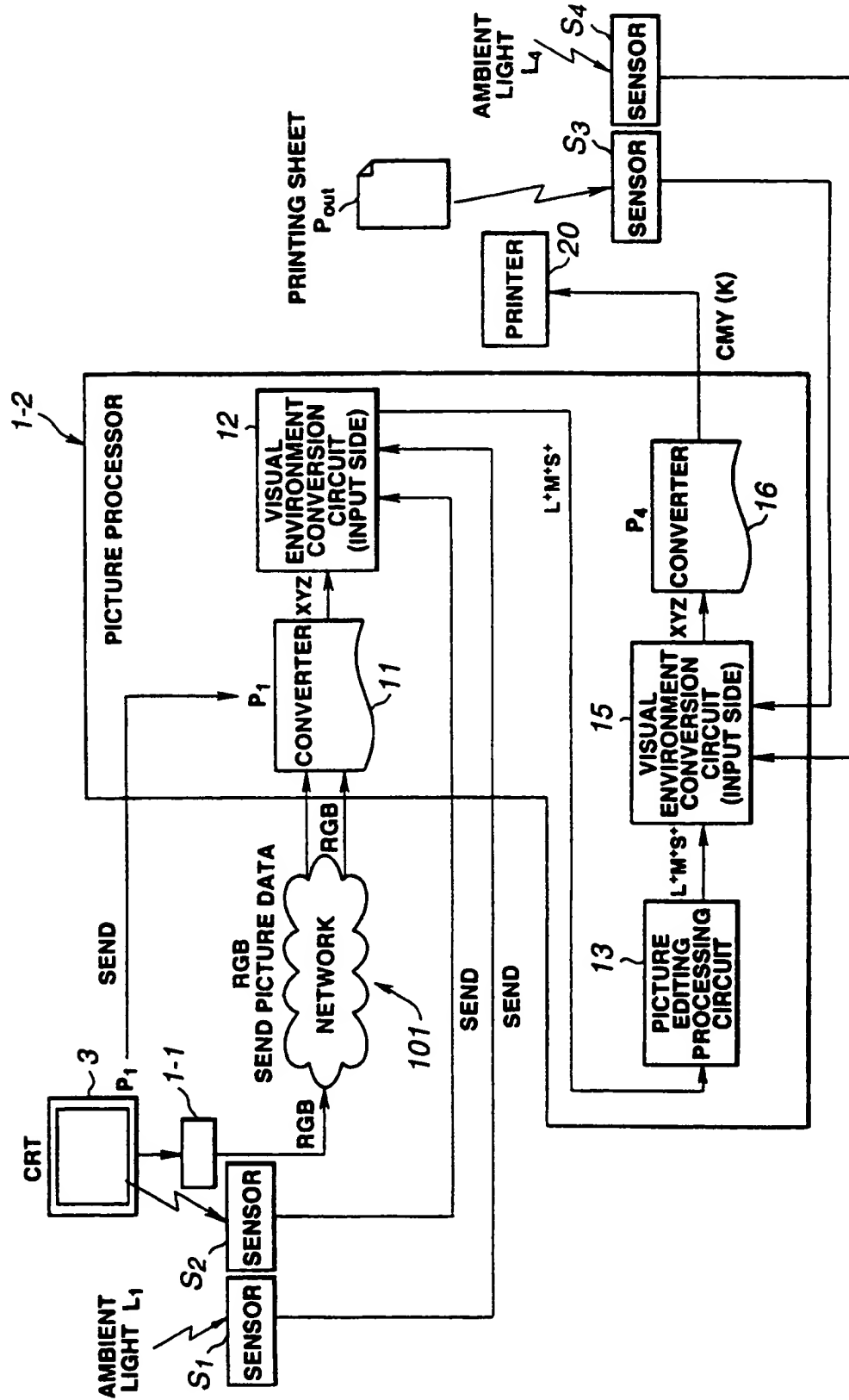


FIG.10

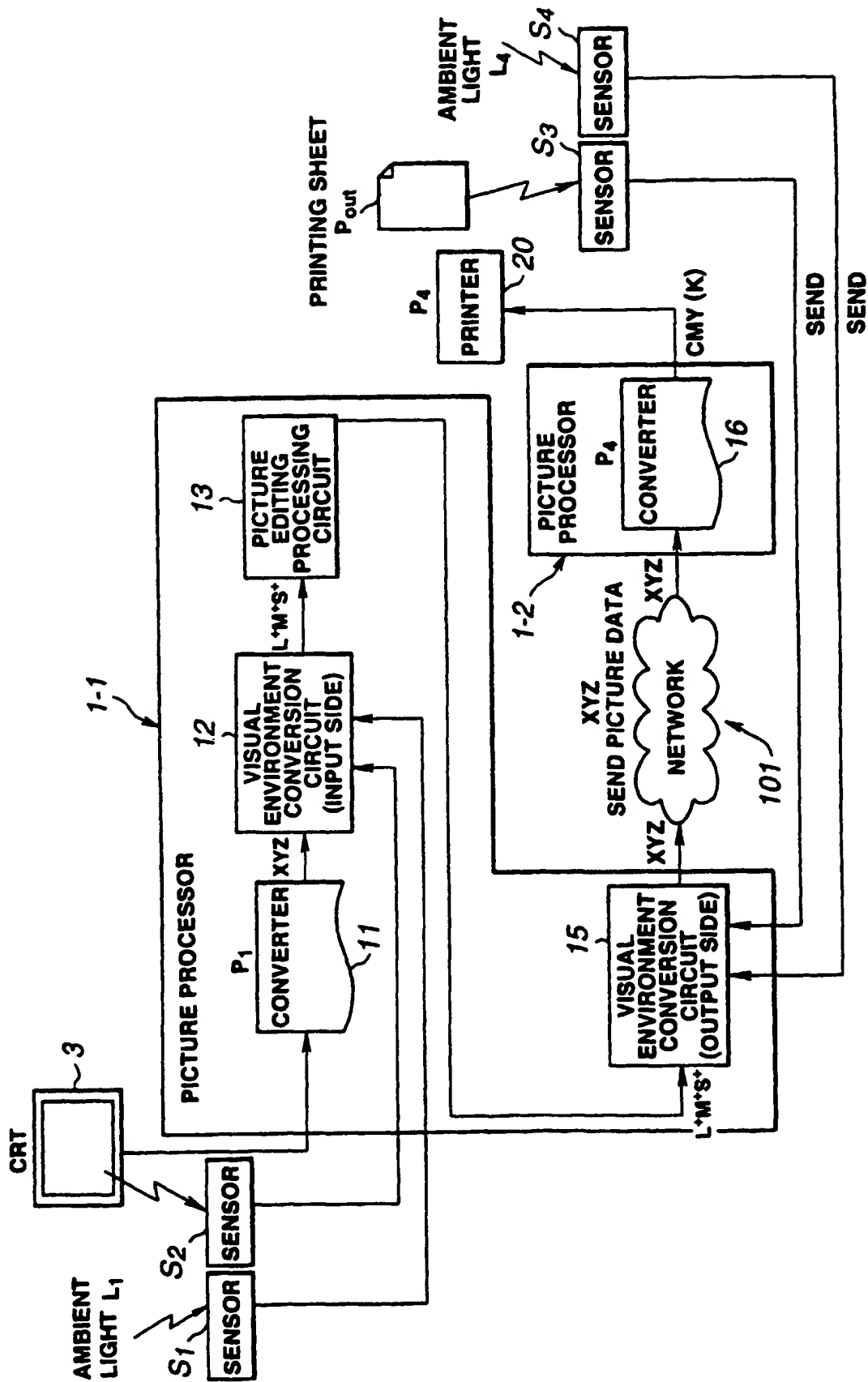


FIG.11

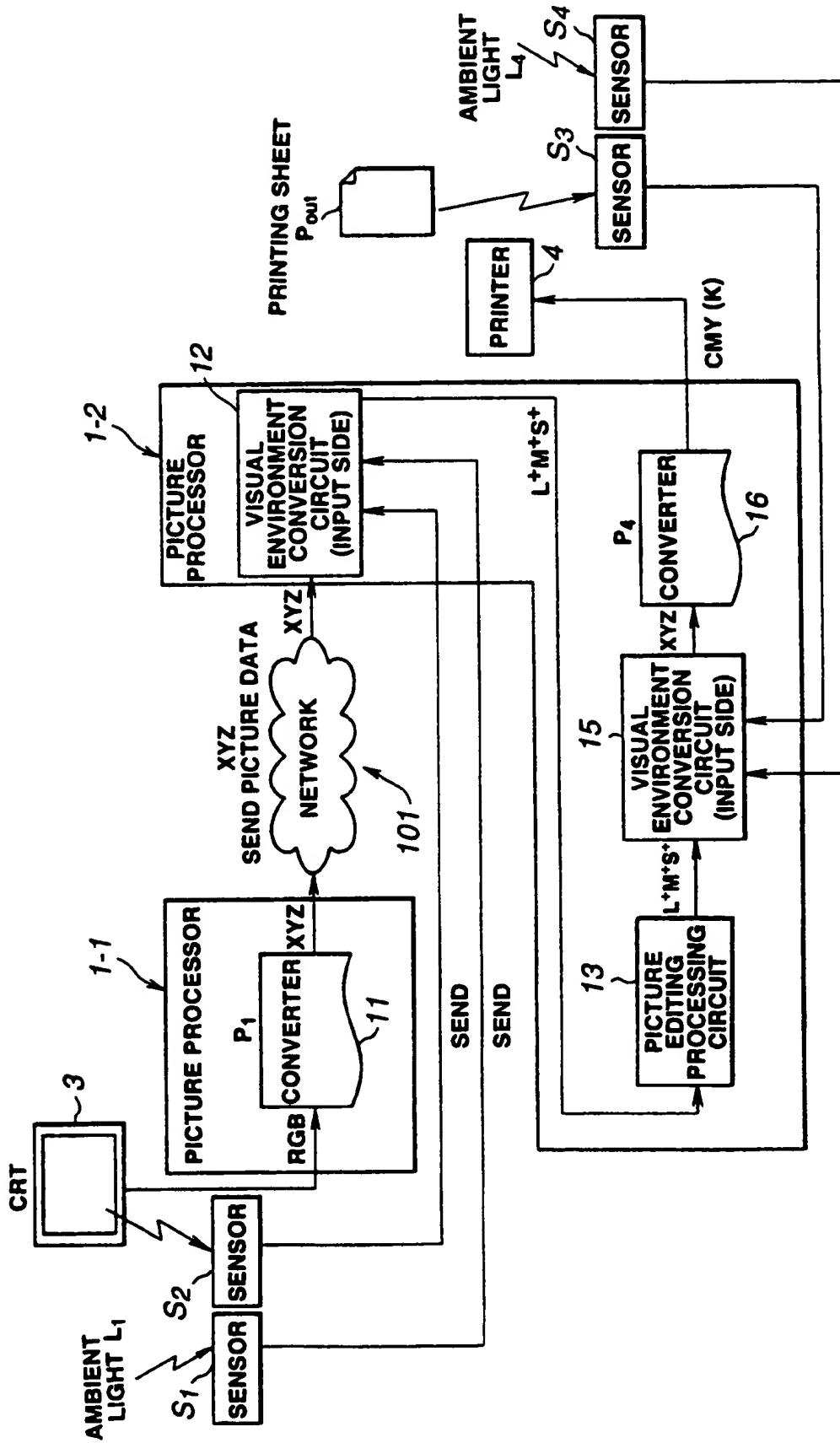


FIG.12

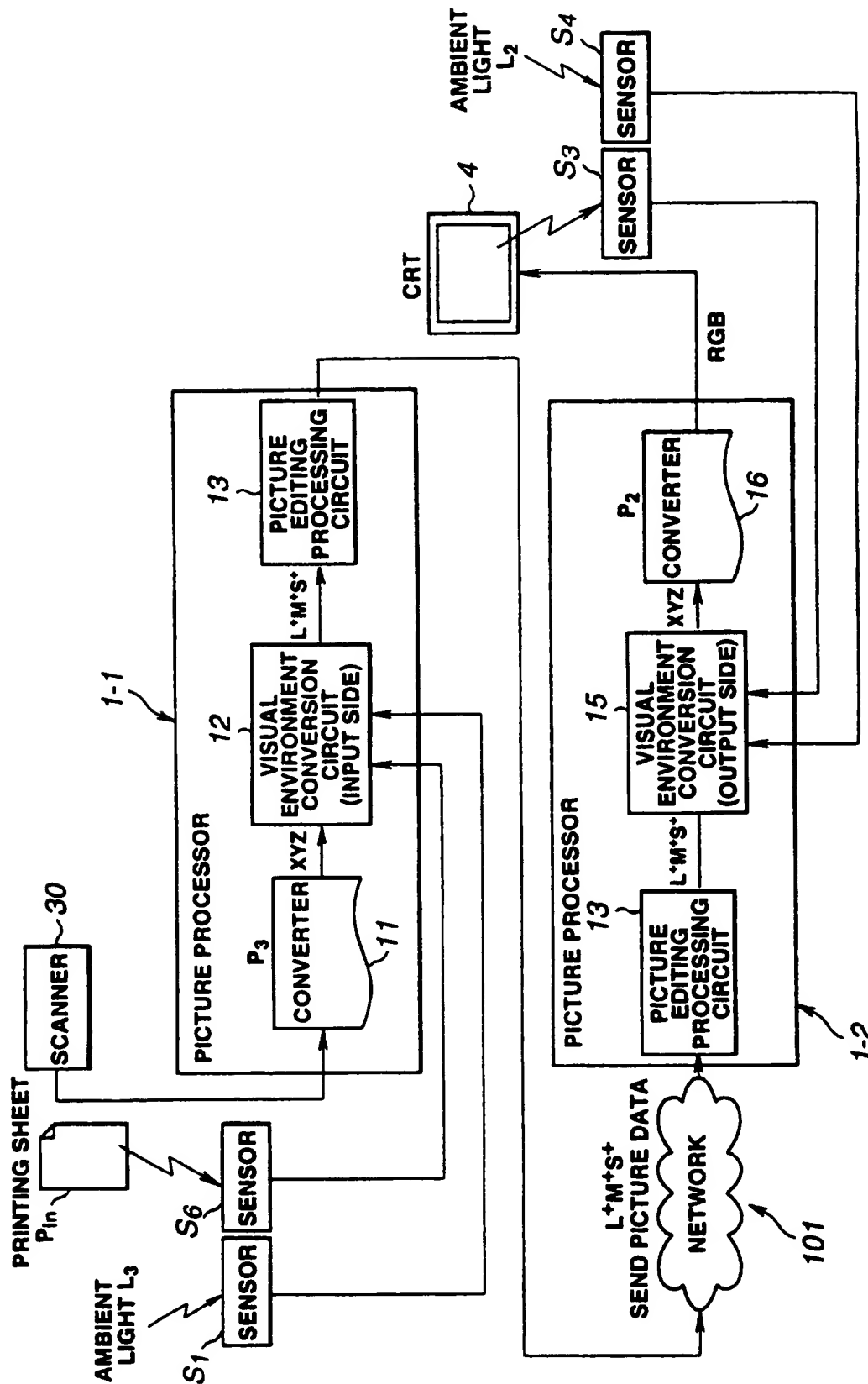


FIG.13

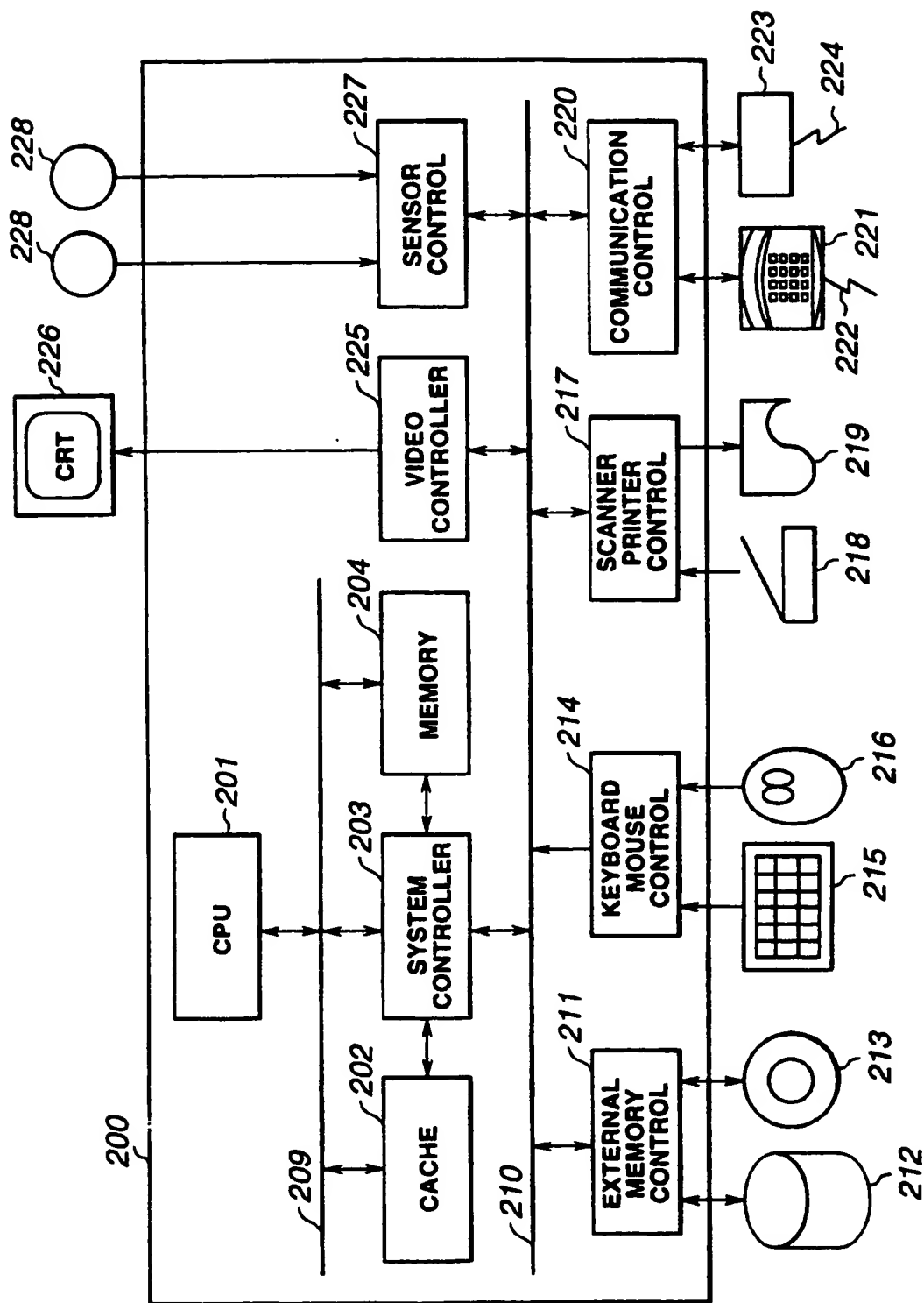


FIG.14

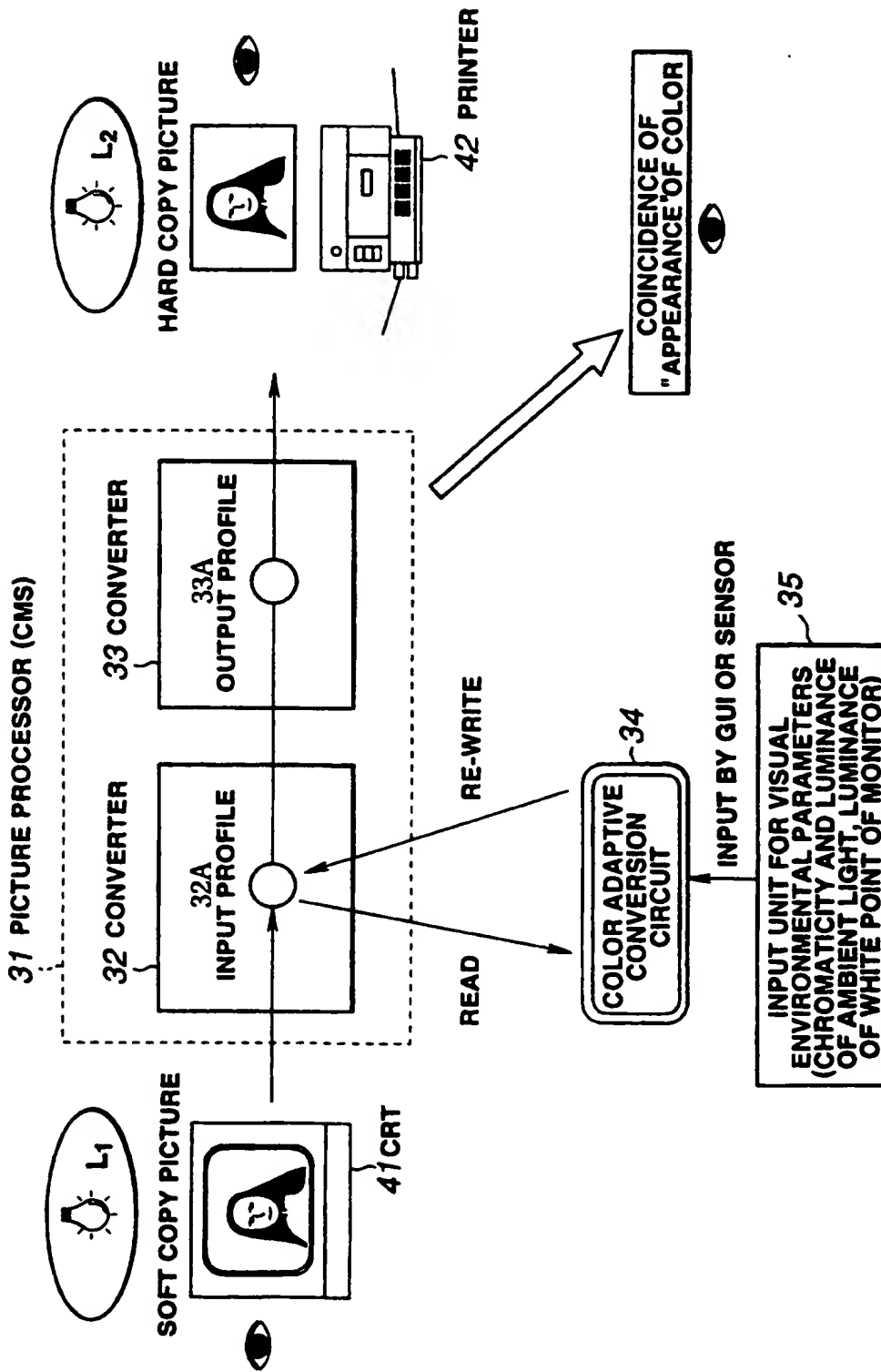
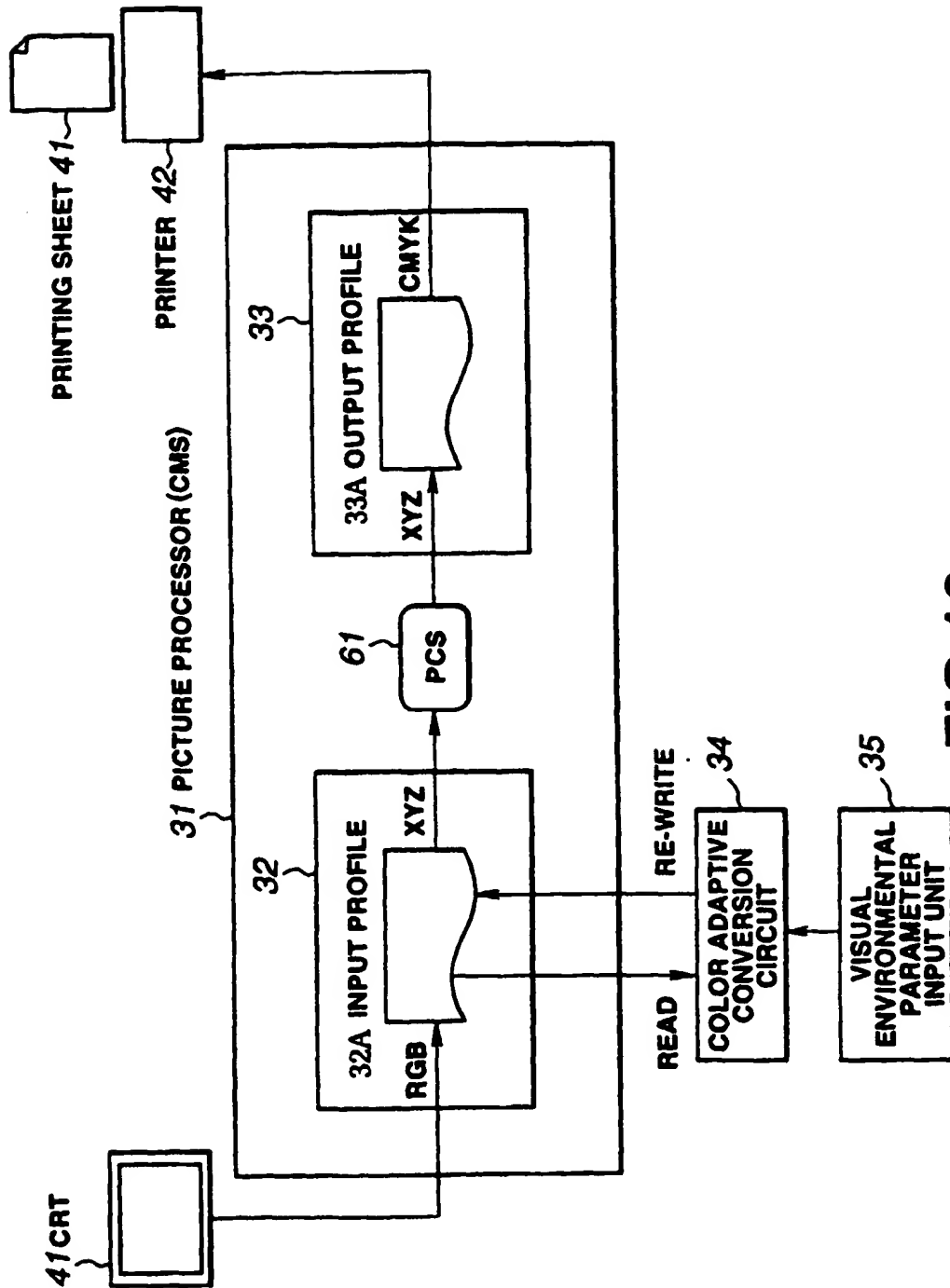


FIG.15

**FIG.16**



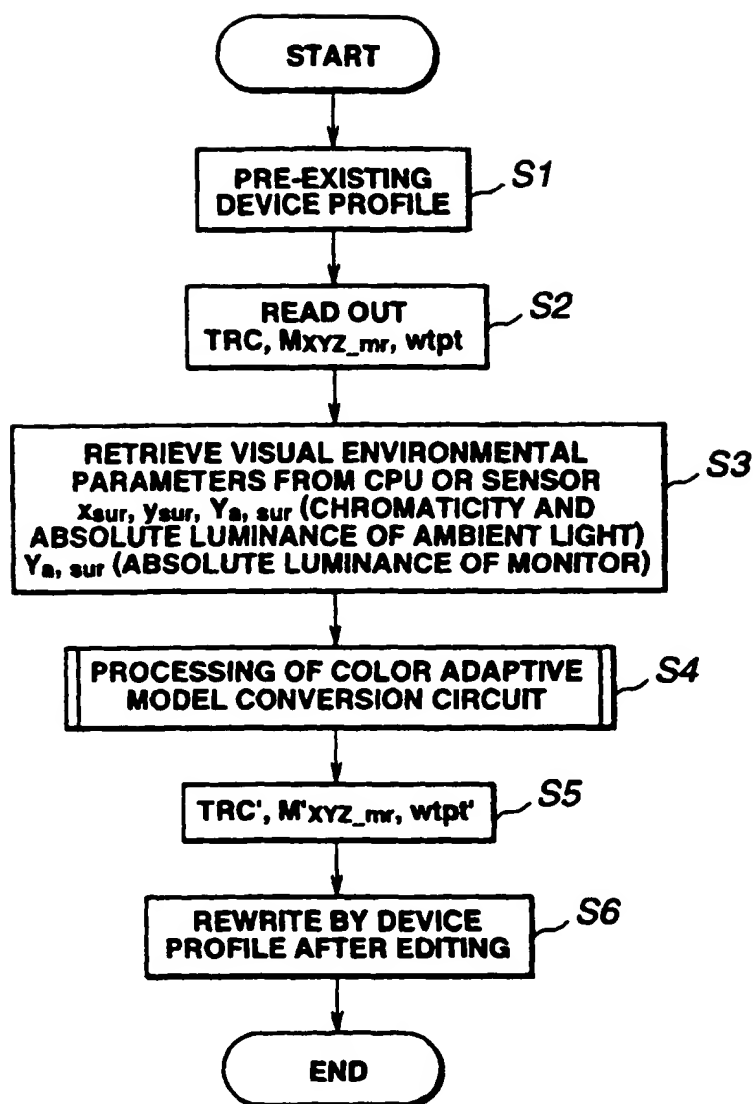
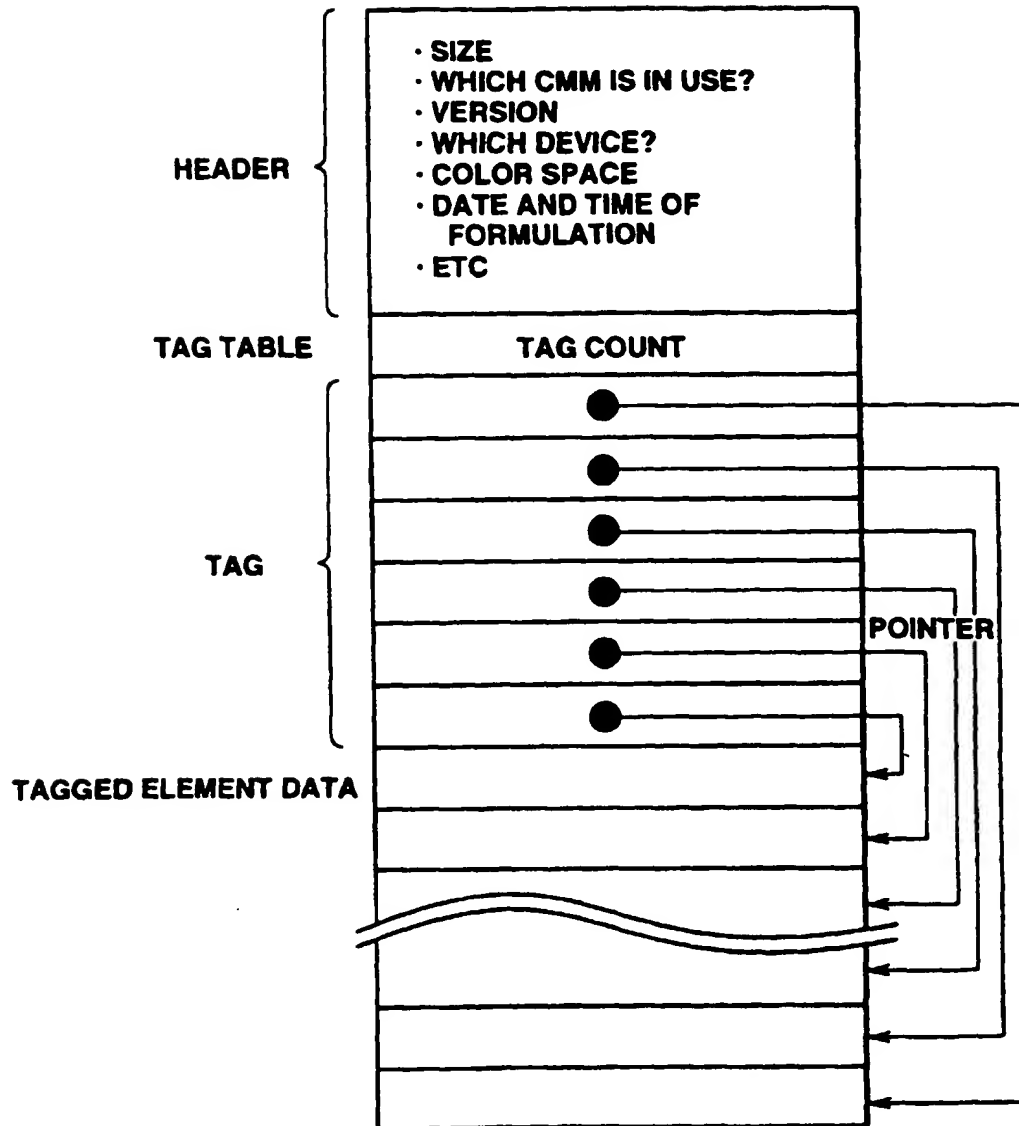


FIG.17



**FIG.18**



Light Source :

Current Value :

F6 (JIS)

0.3779

0.3882

4150

F 6

▼

Surround Luminance :

Current Value :

100 cd/m<sup>2</sup>

Dark

▼

Monitor Luminance :

Current Value :

100 cd/m<sup>2</sup>

Mid

Low 50cd/m<sup>2</sup>

Mid 100cd/m<sup>2</sup>

High 200cd/m<sup>2</sup>

Customize

▼

FIG.20

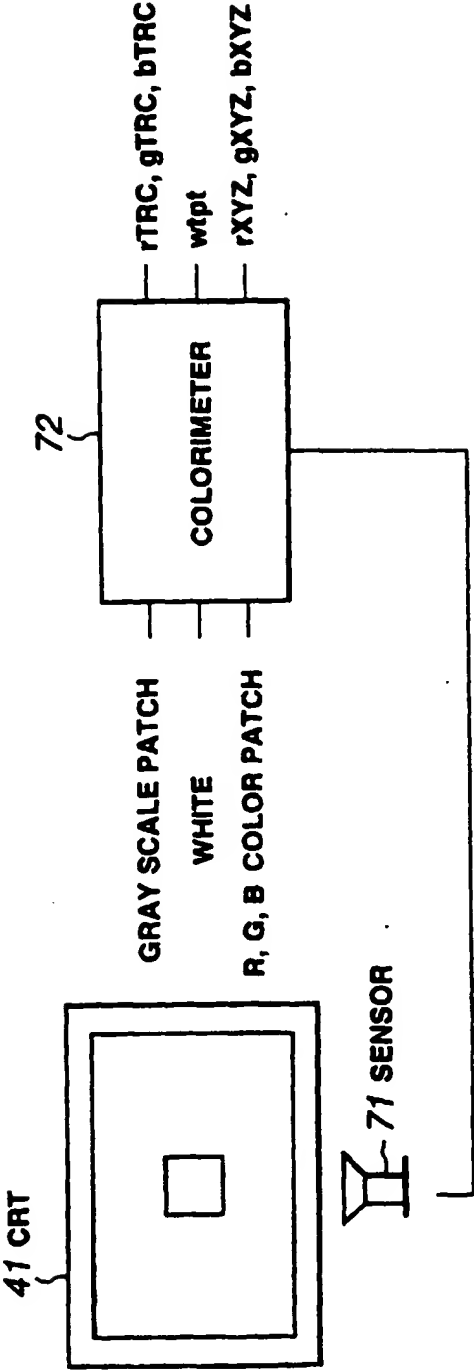


FIG.21

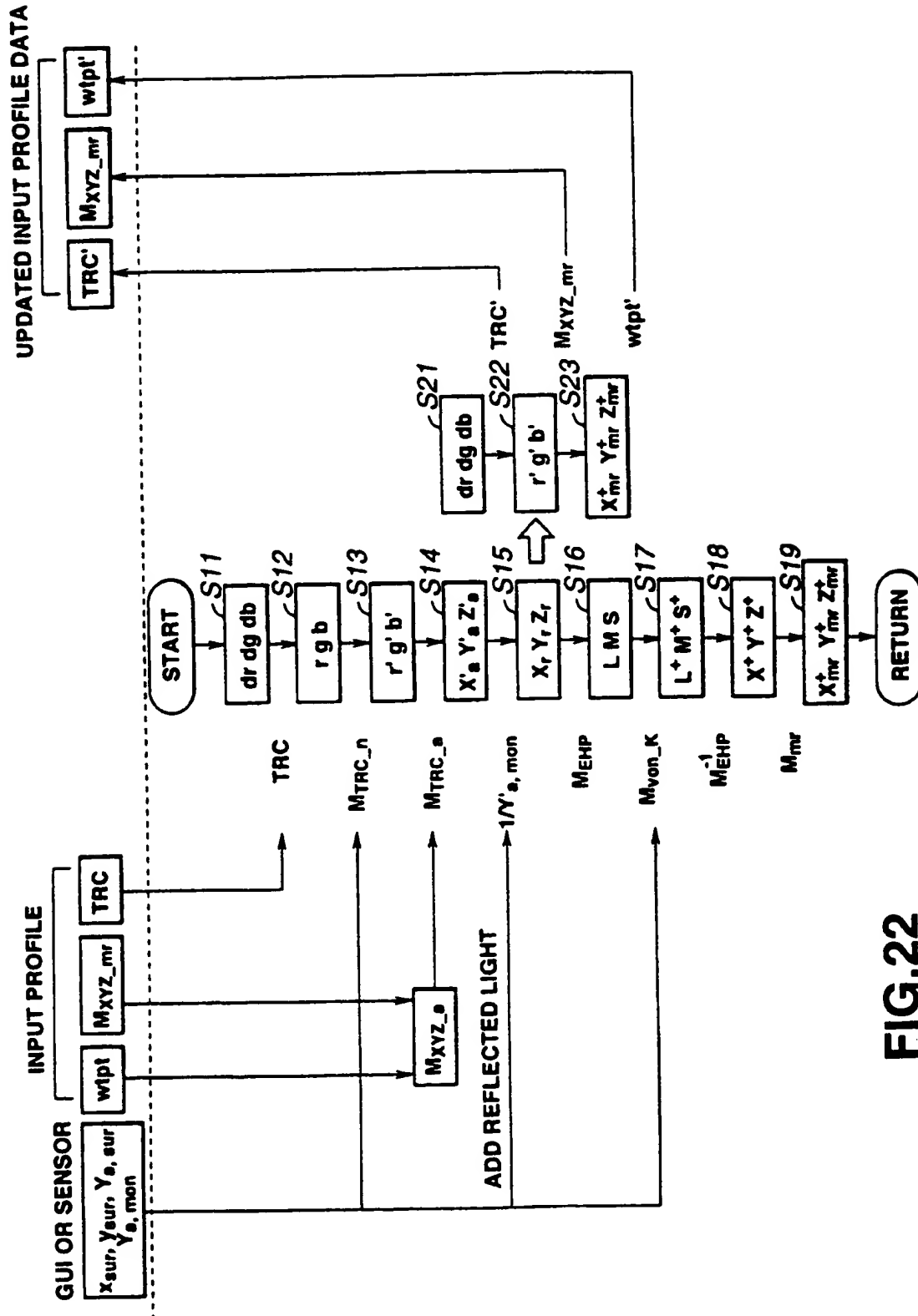


FIG. 22

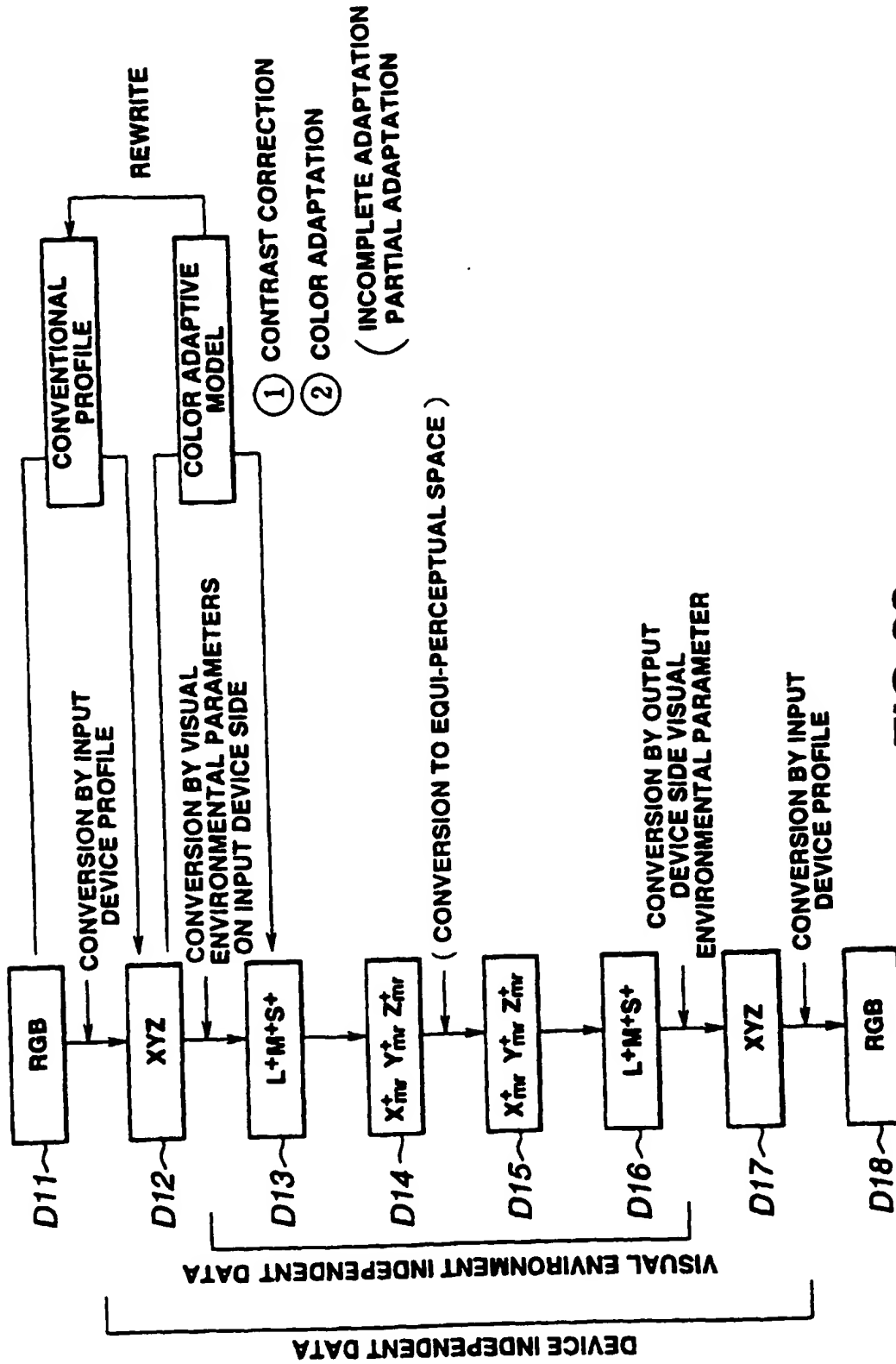


FIG.23

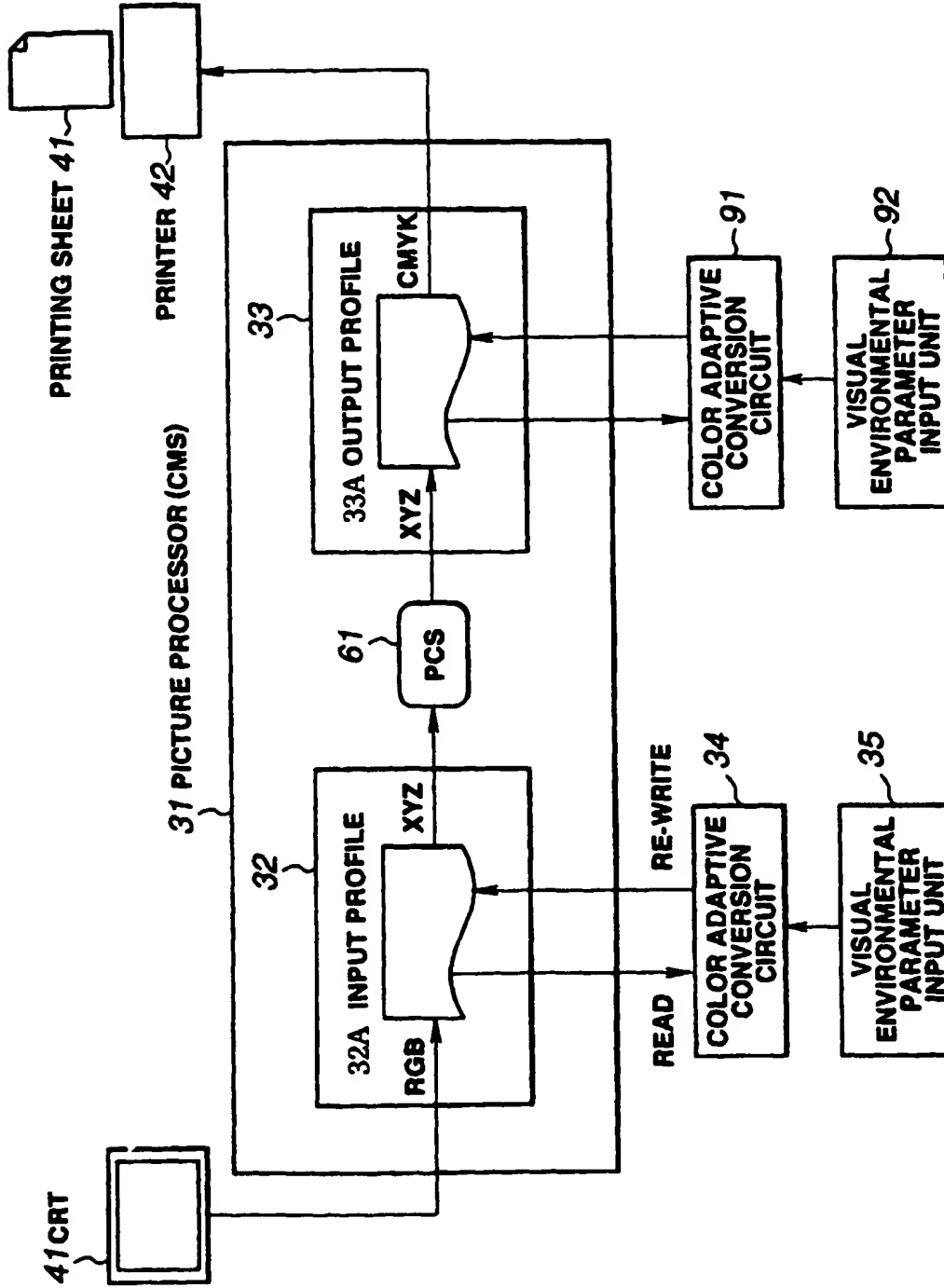
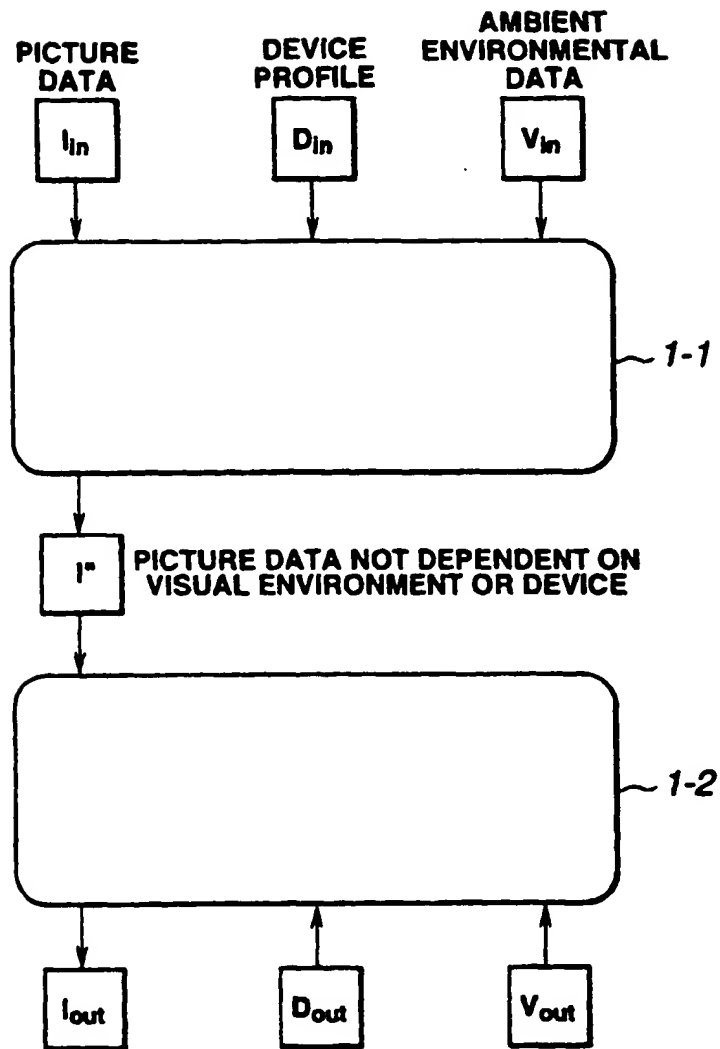
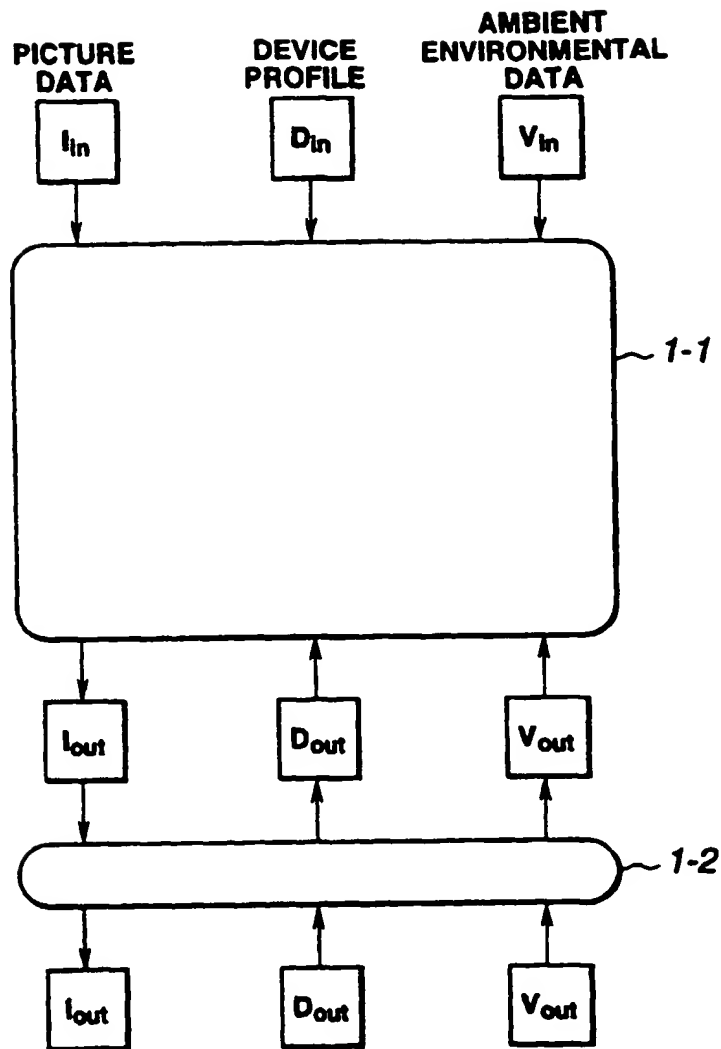


FIG.24

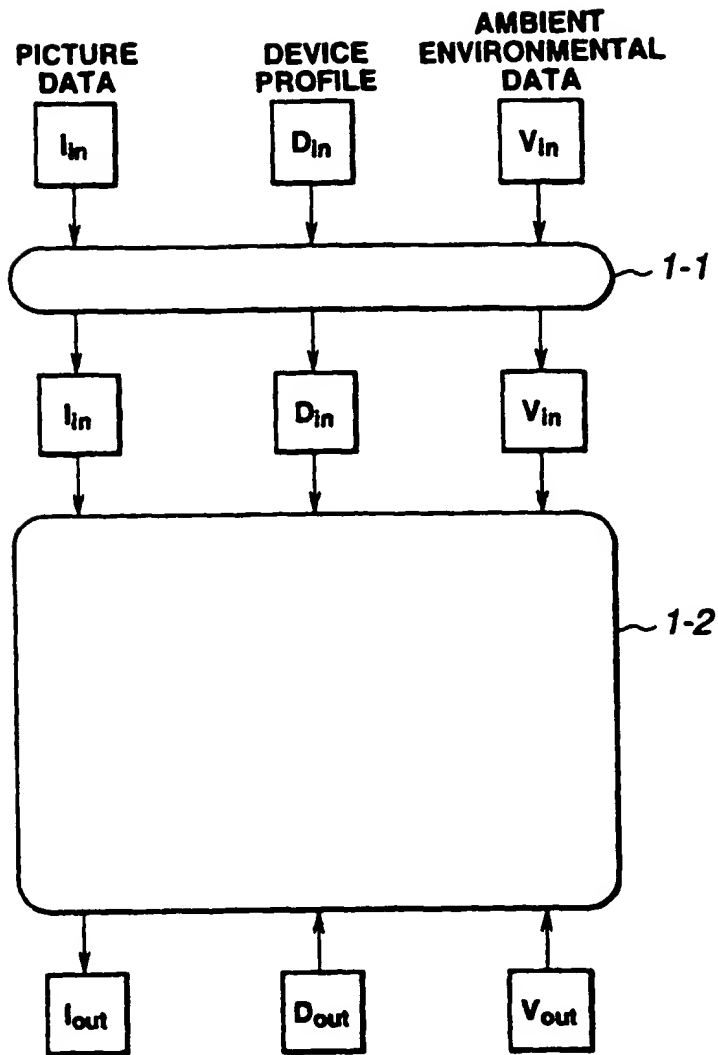




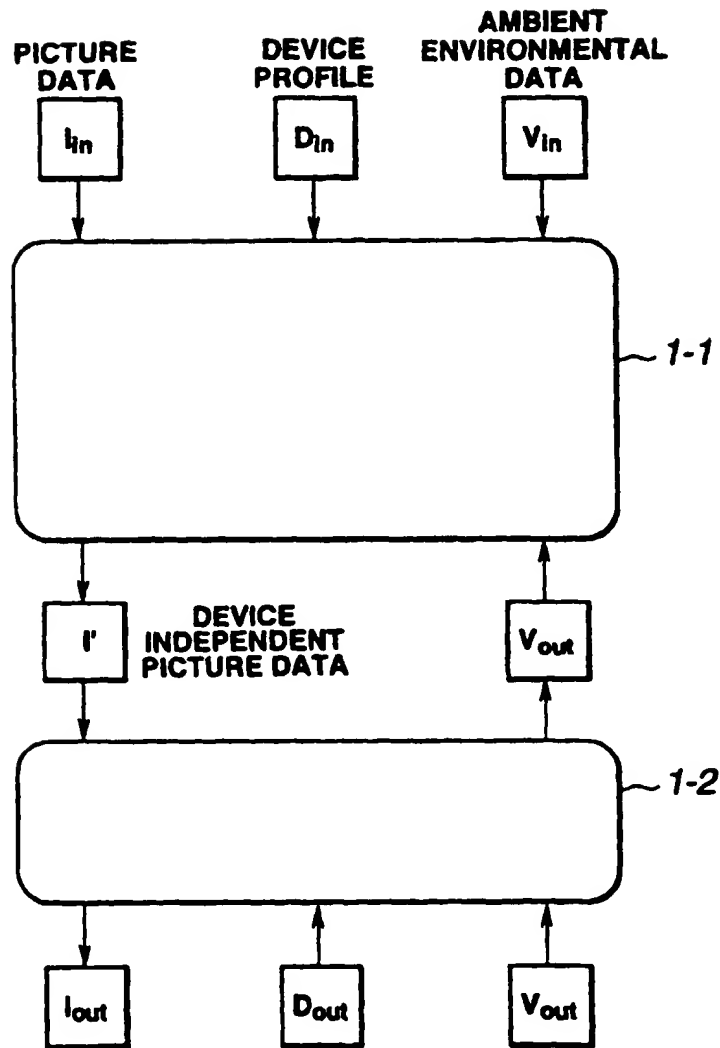
**FIG.25**



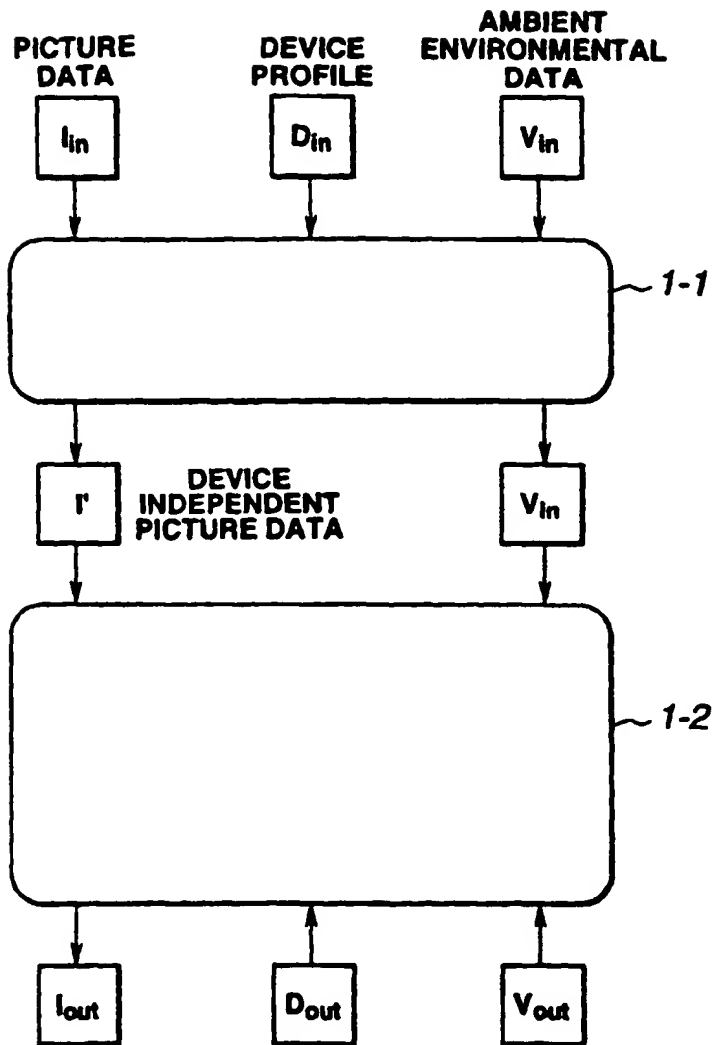
**FIG.26**



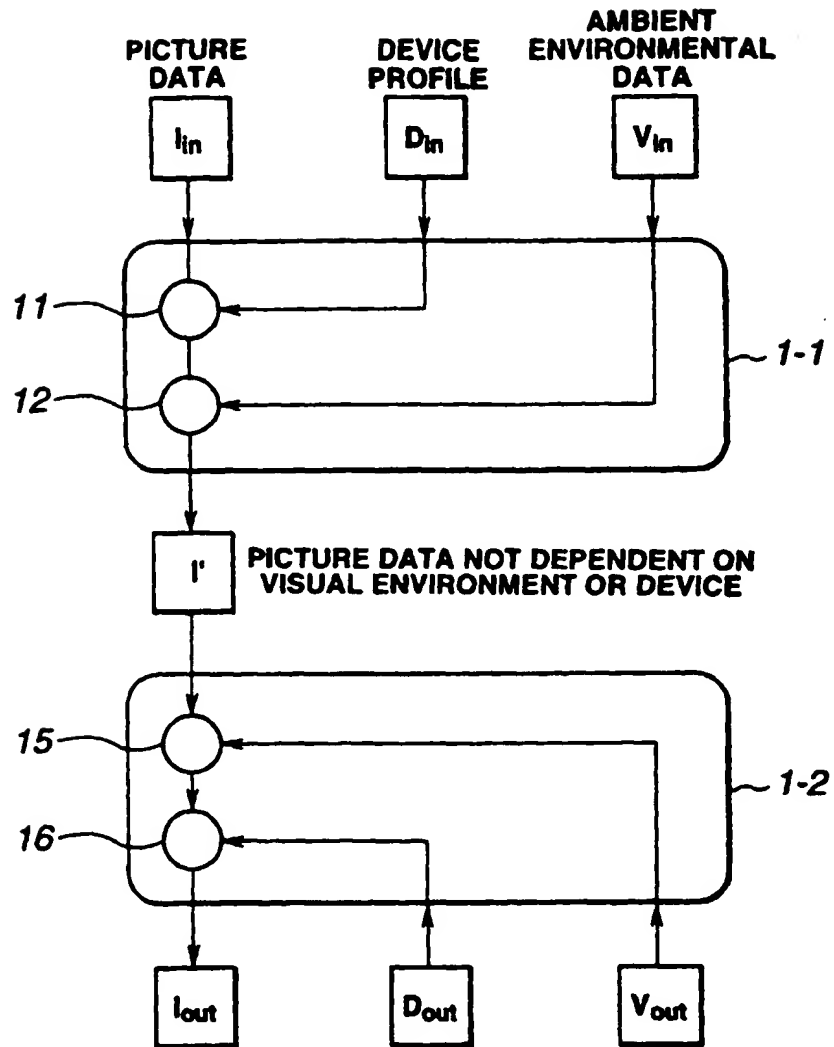
**FIG.27**



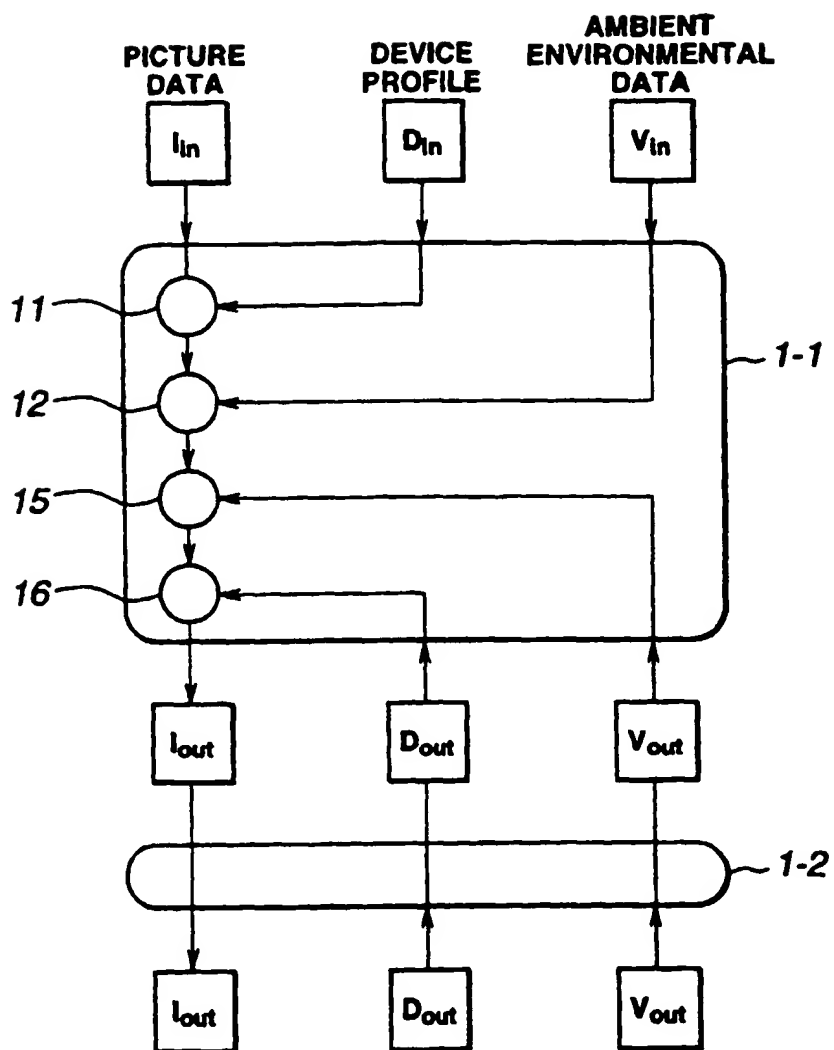
**FIG.28**



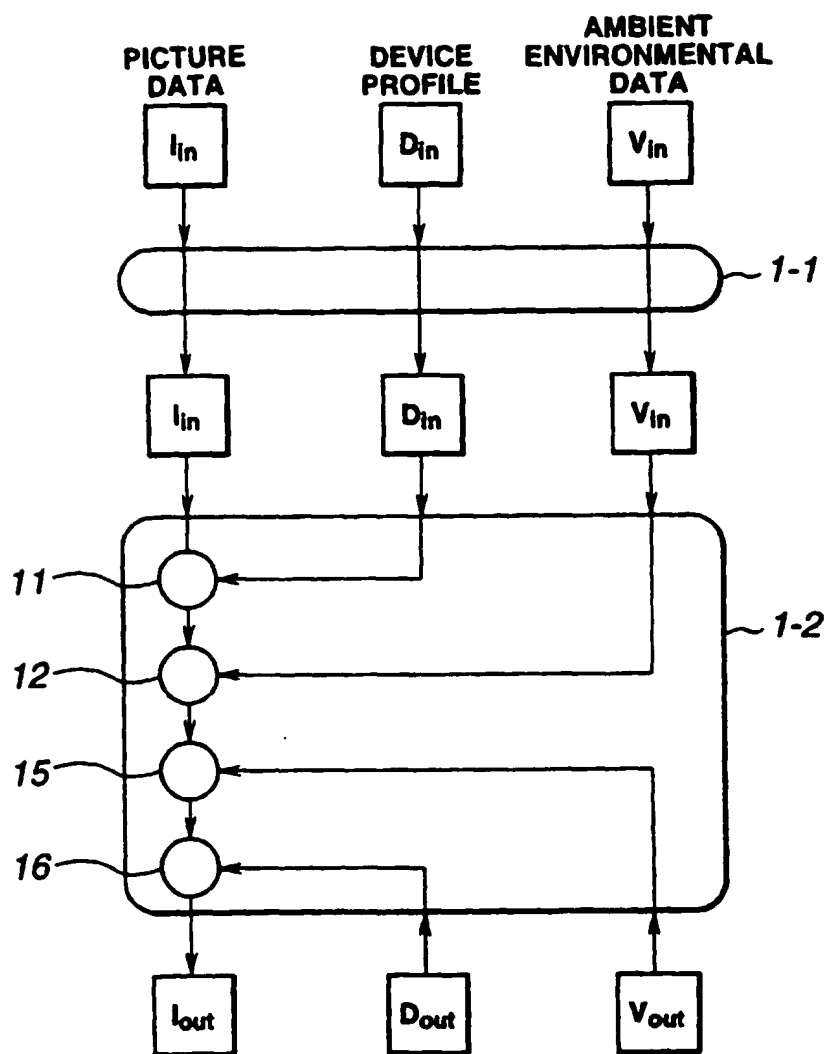
**FIG.29**



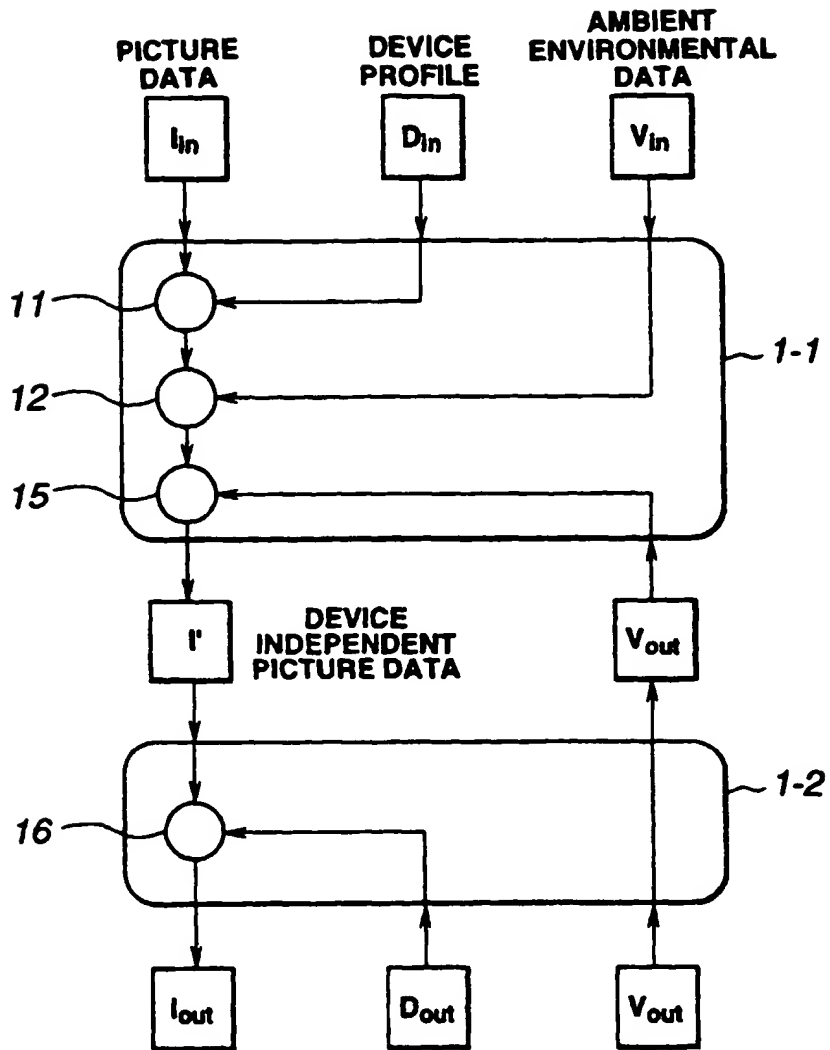
**FIG.30**



**FIG.31**

**FIG.32**





**FIG.33**

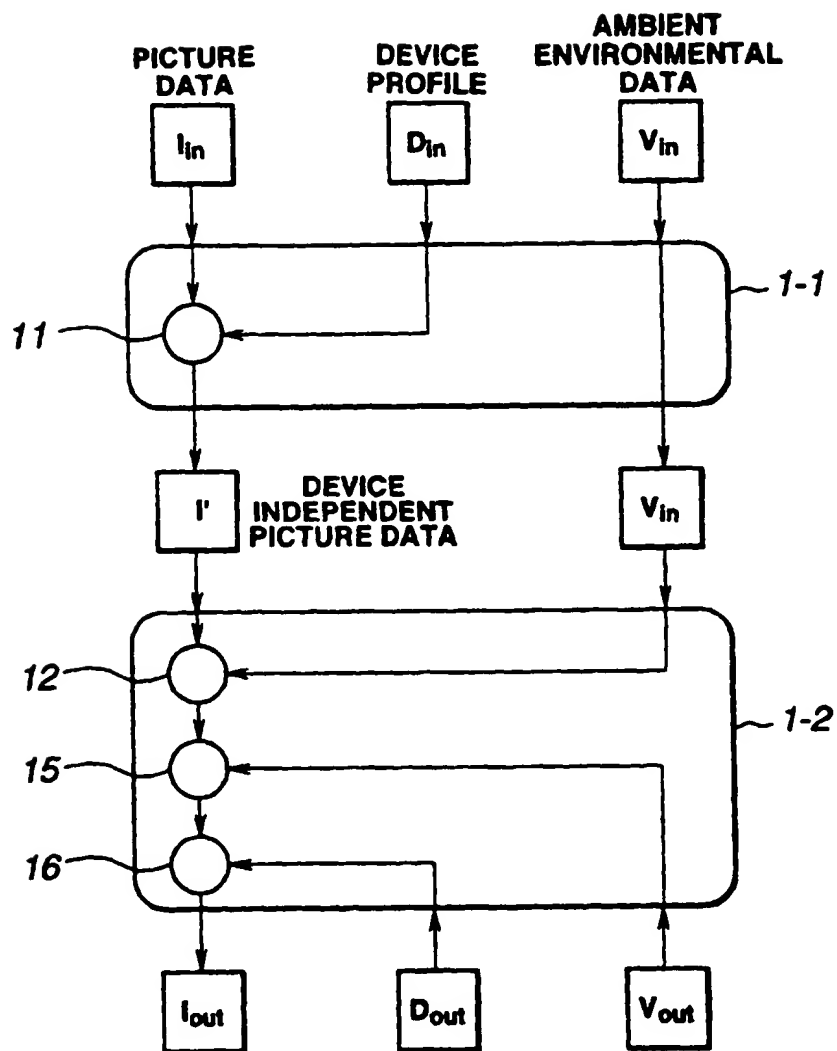
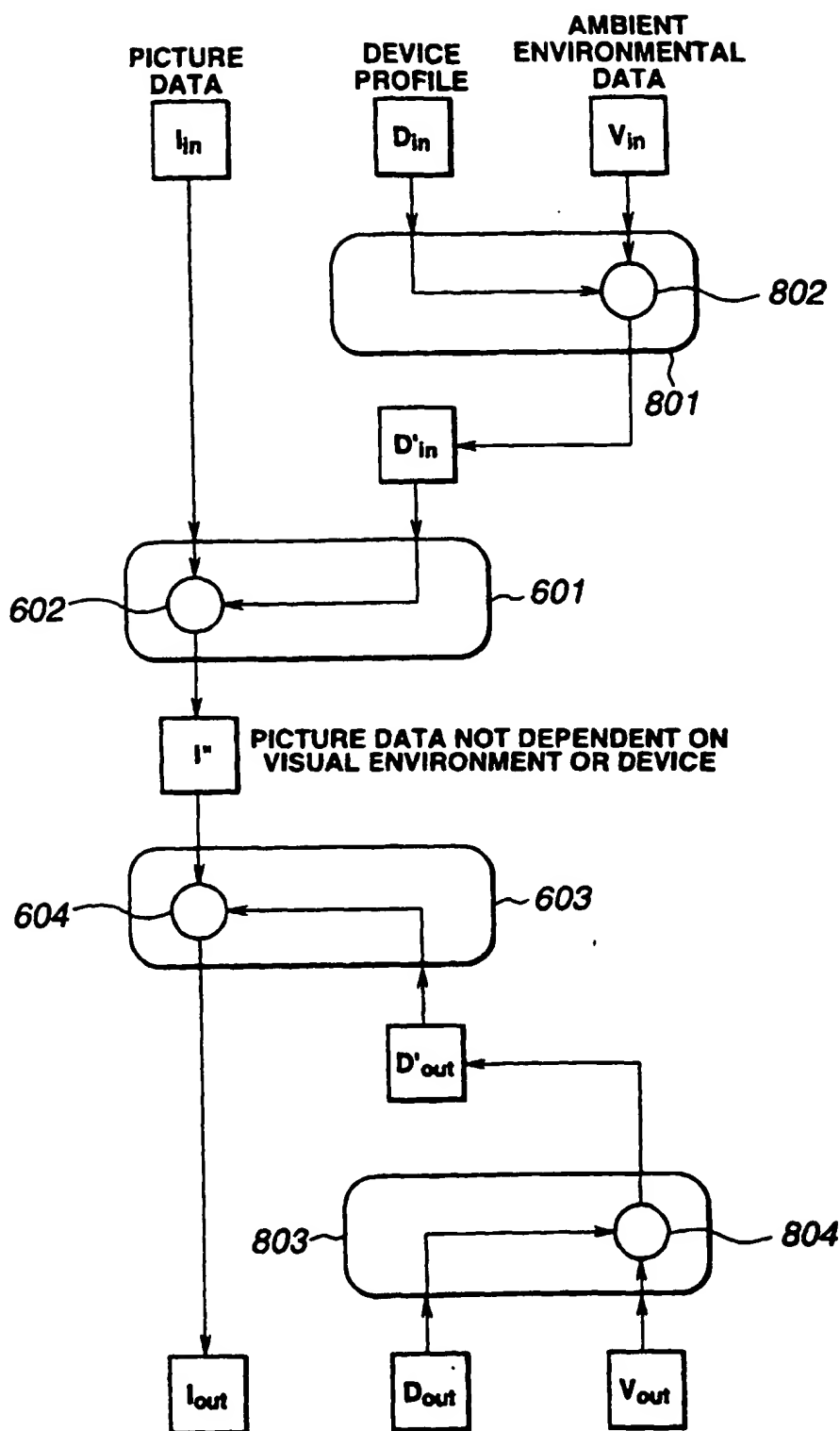
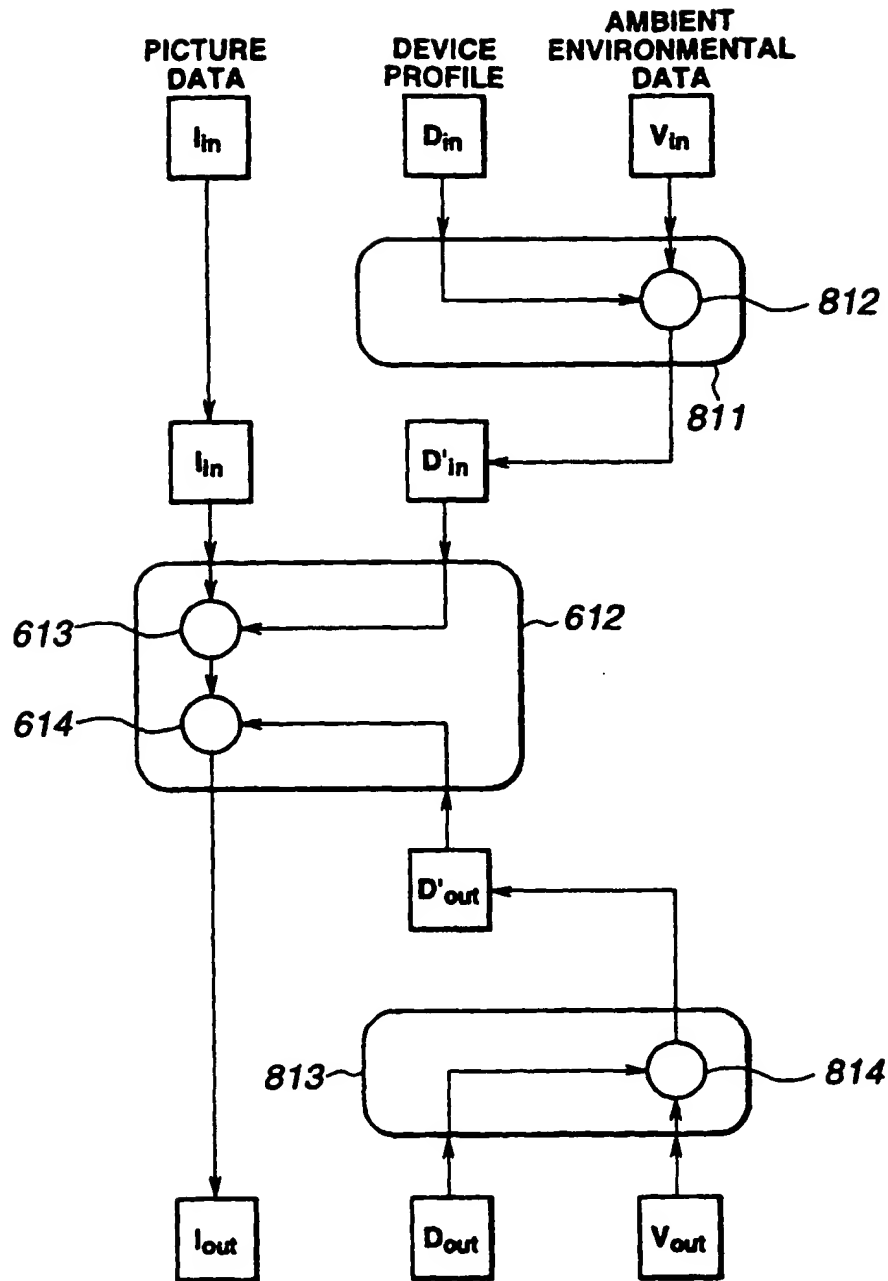


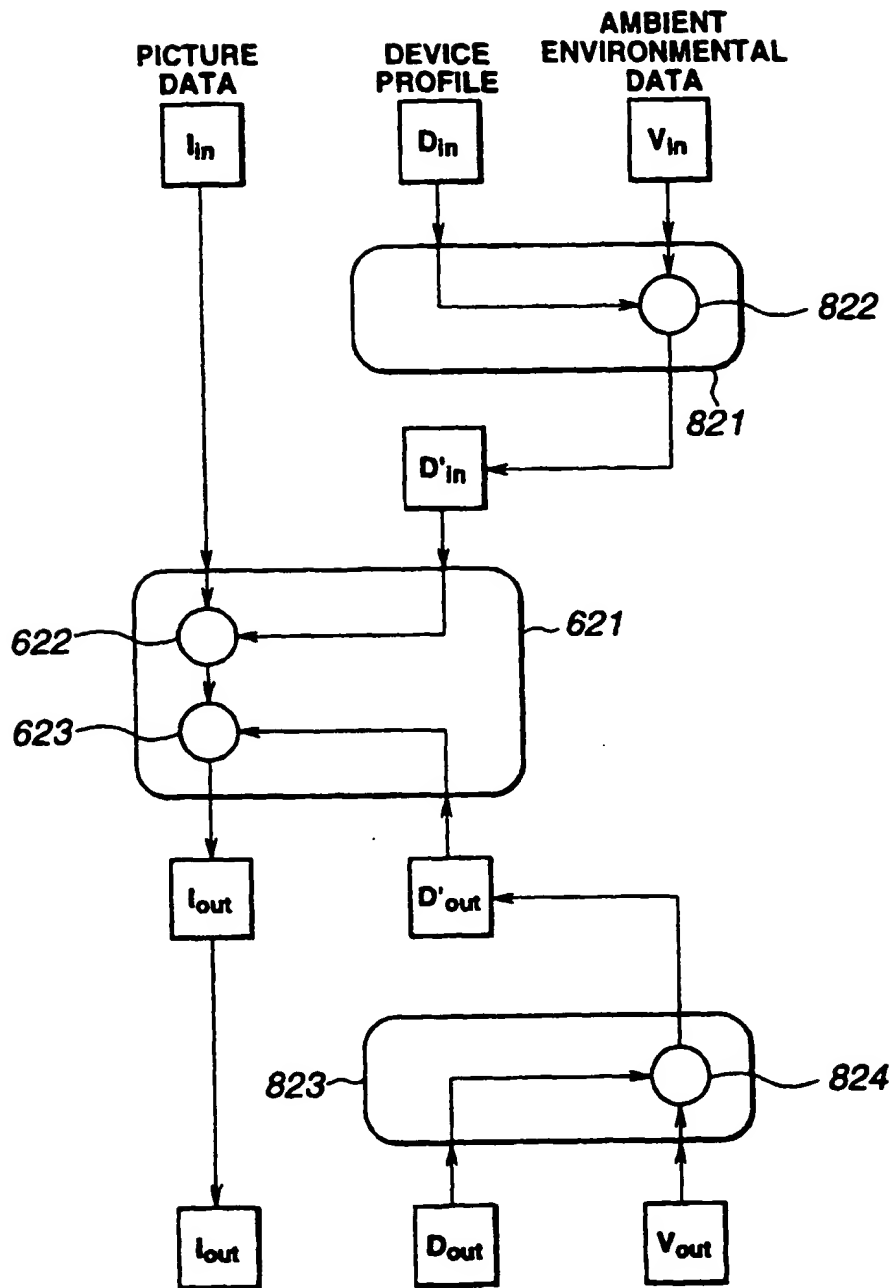
FIG.34



**FIG.35**



**FIG.36**



**FIG.37**

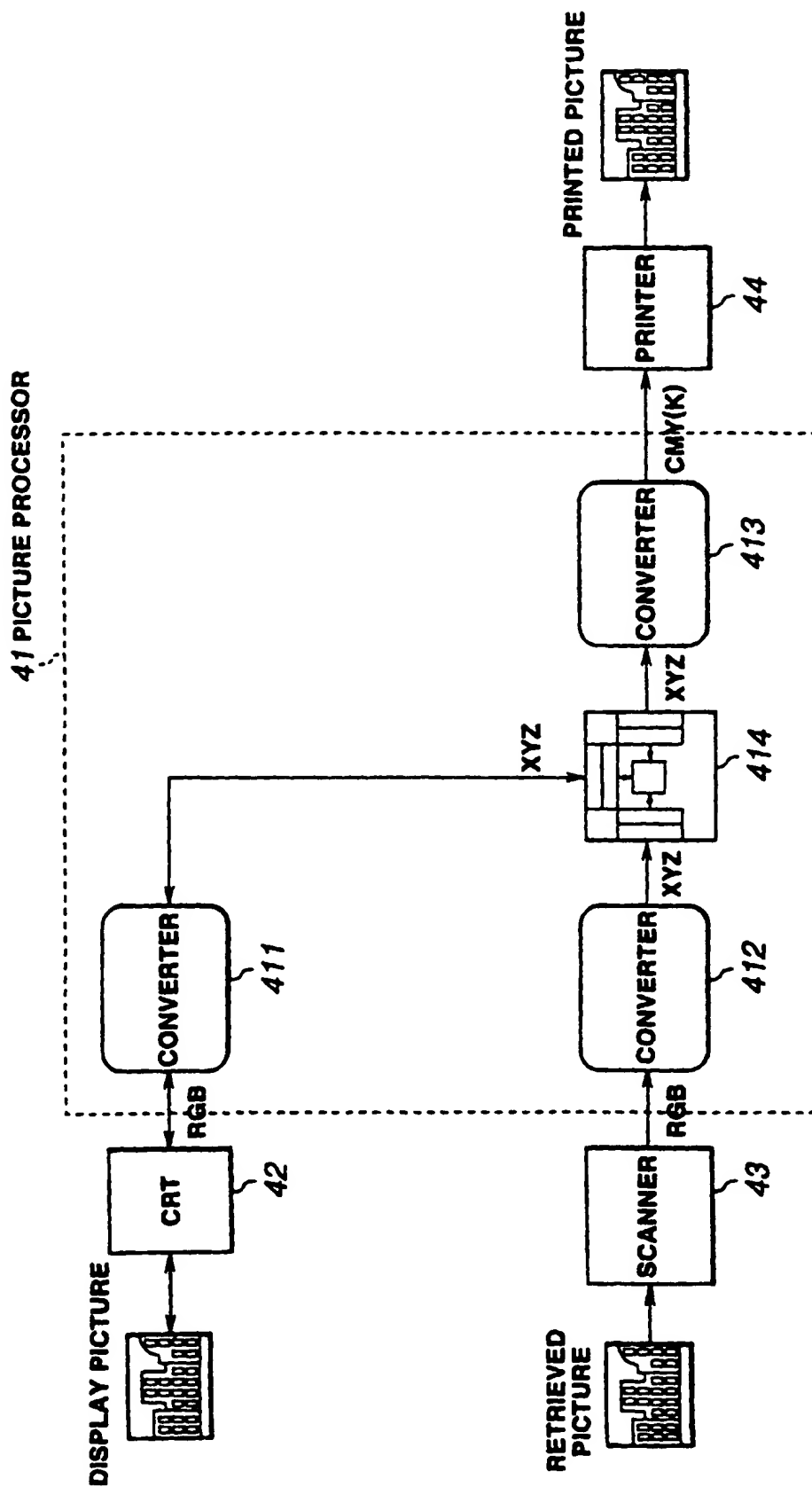
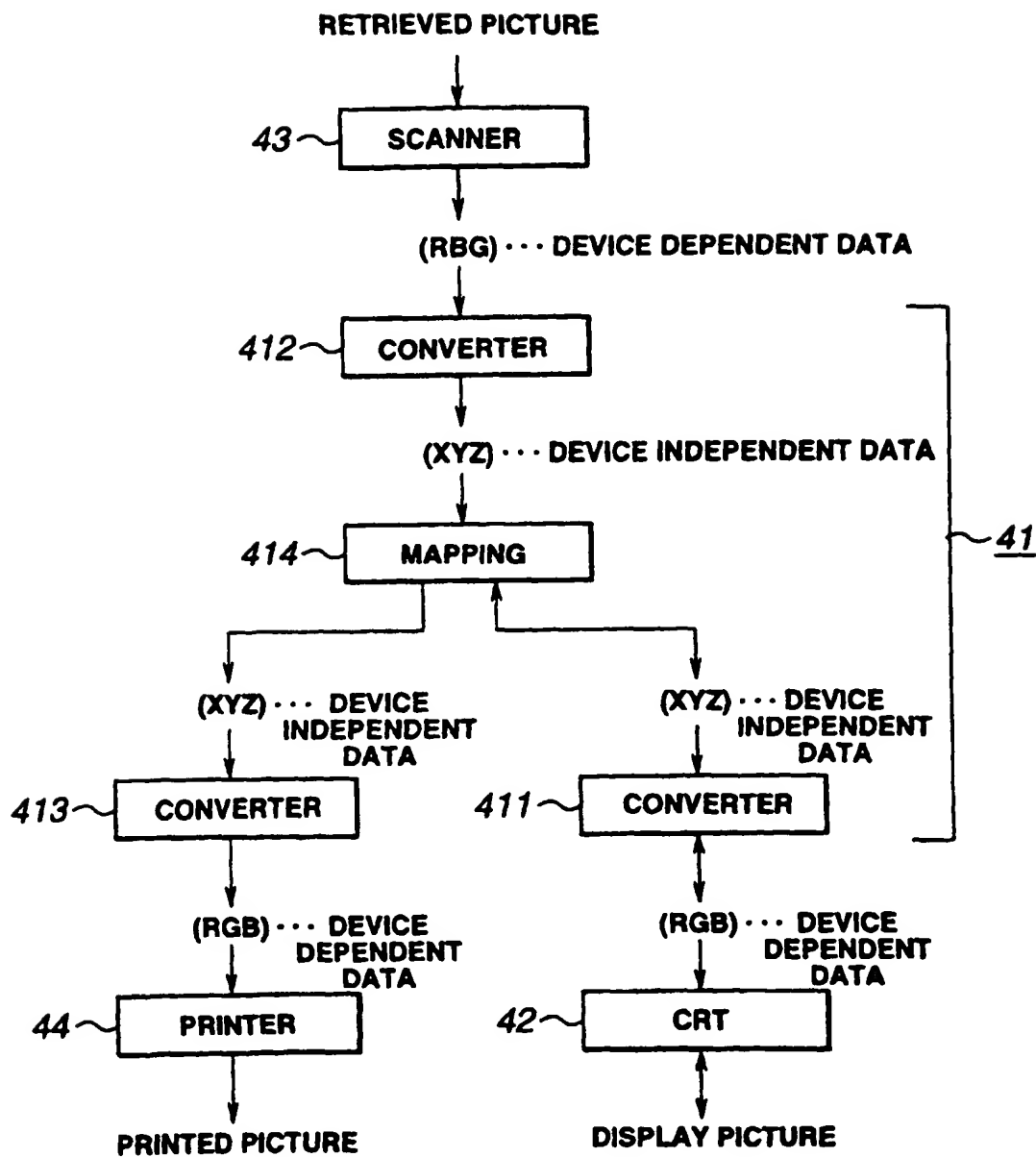
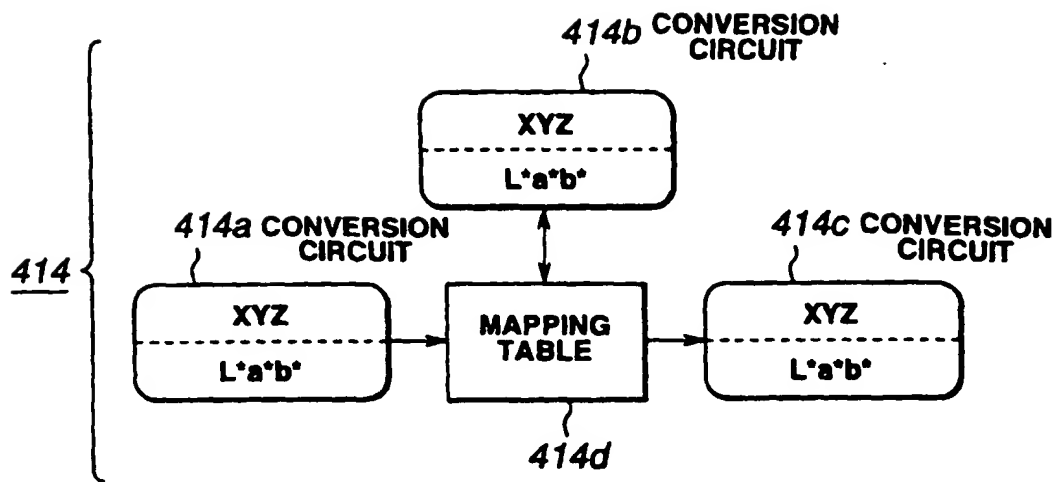


FIG.38

**FIG.39**



**FIG.40**



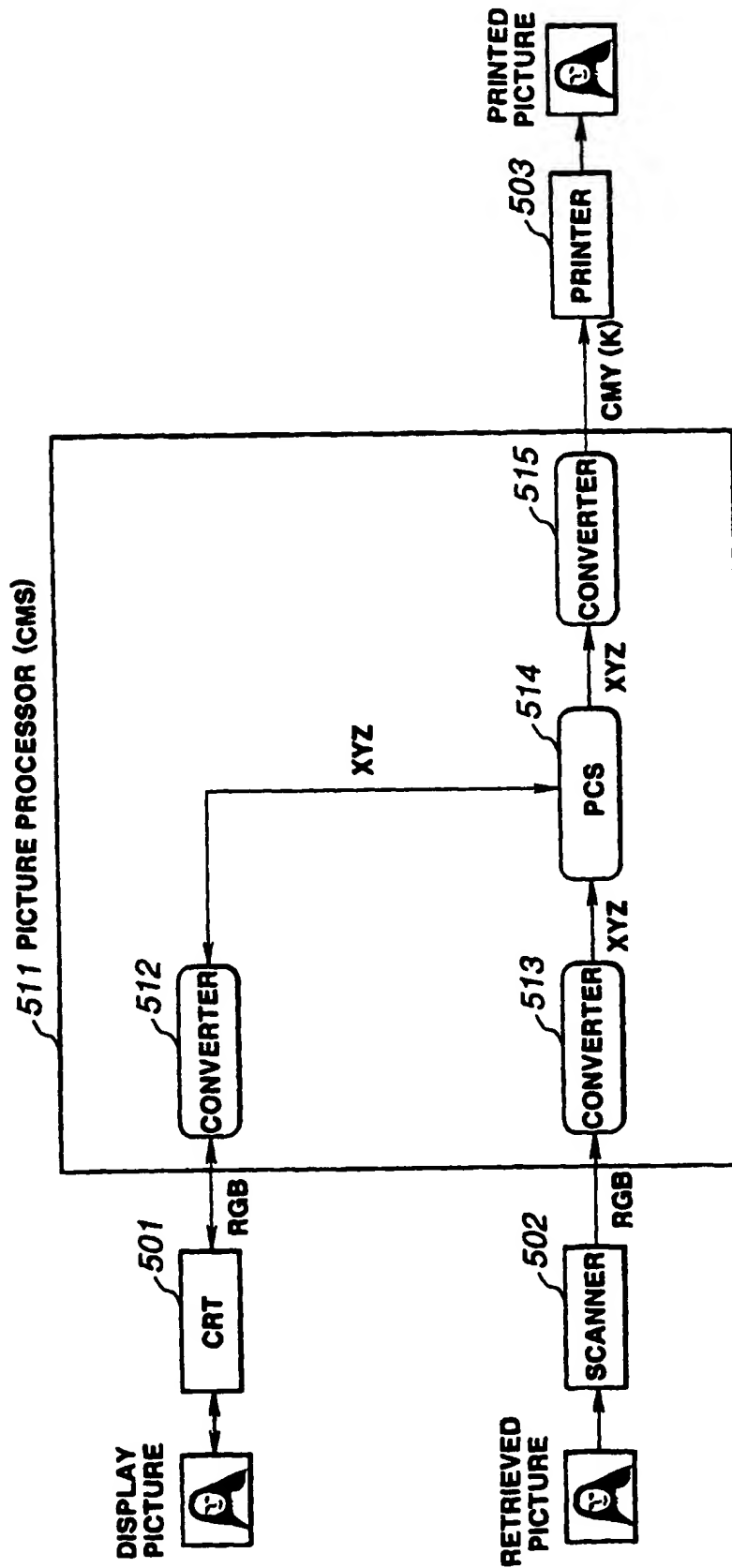
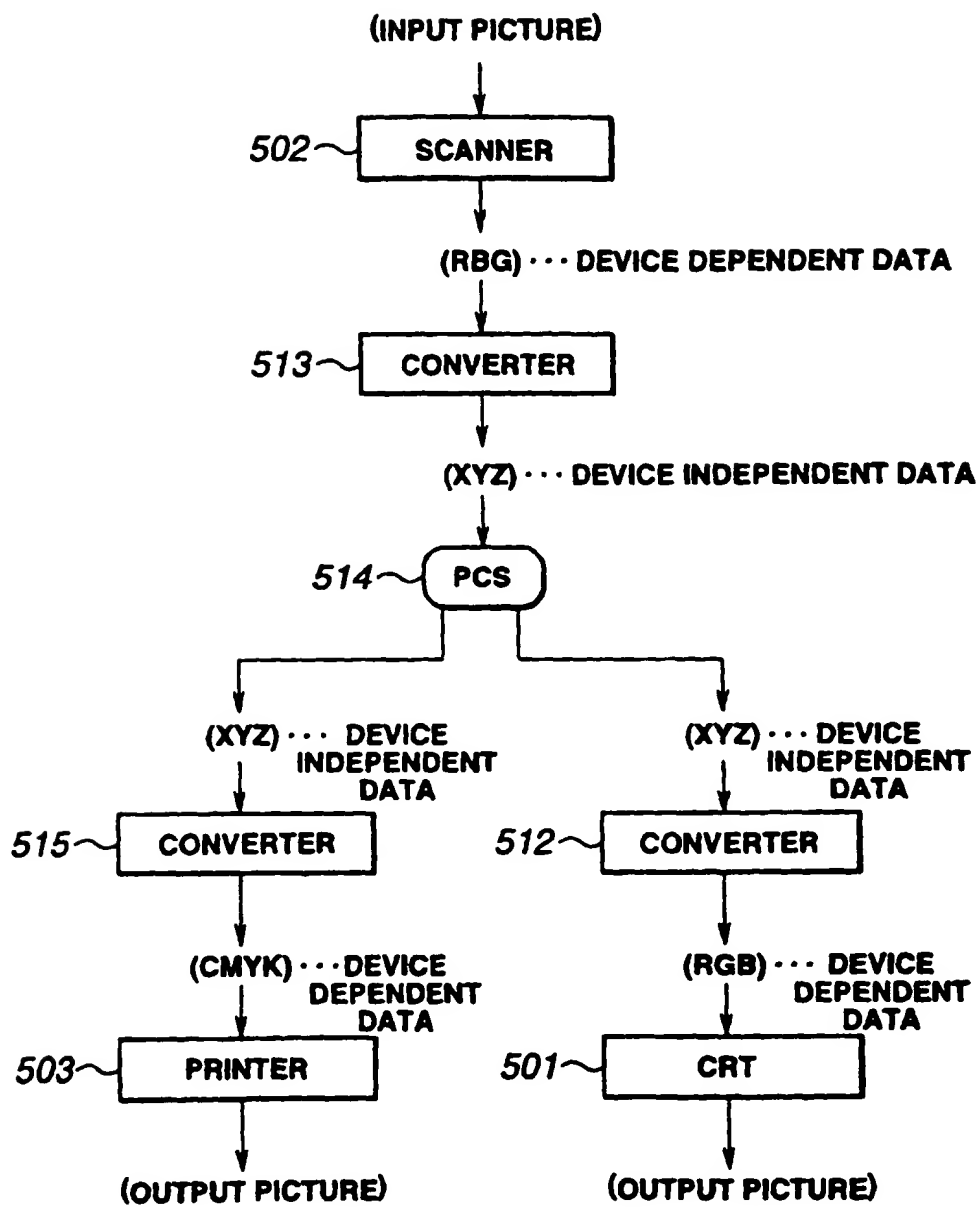
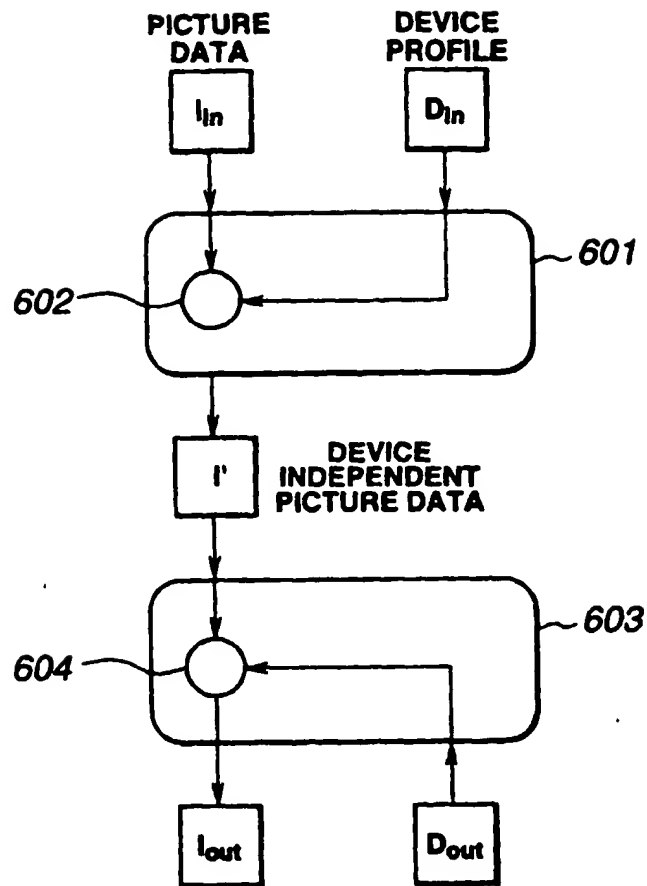
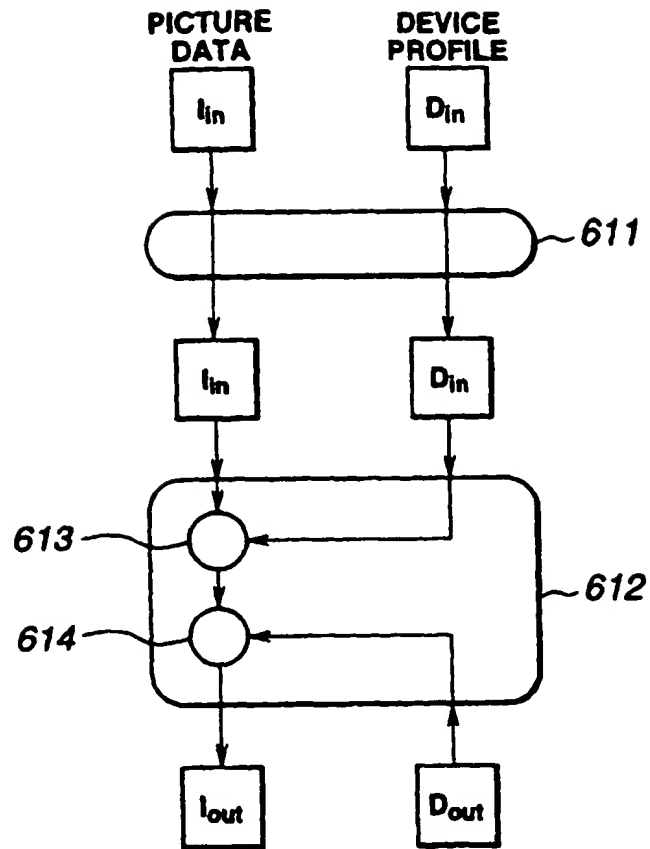


FIG.41

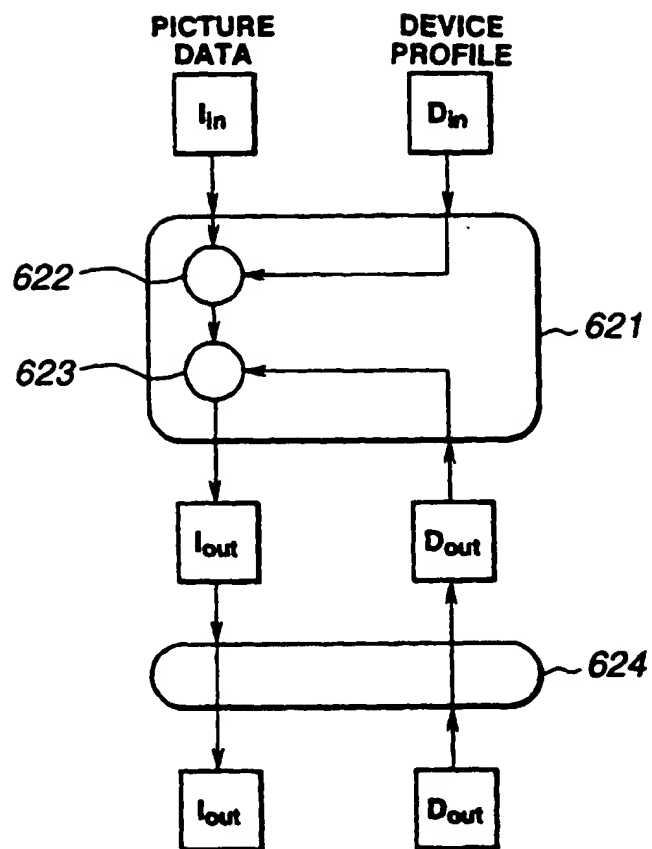
**FIG.42**



**FIG.43**



**FIG.44**



**FIG.45**

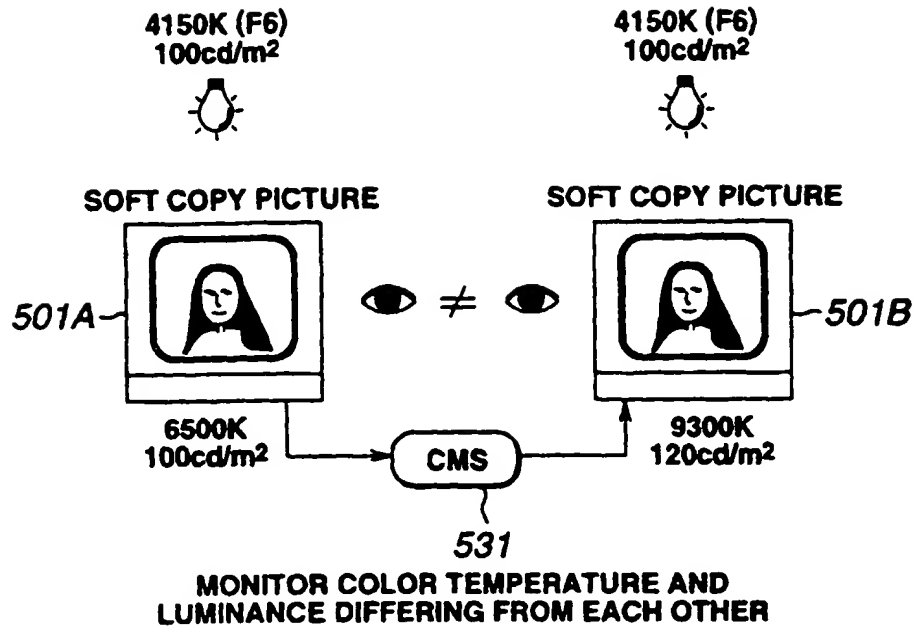


FIG.46

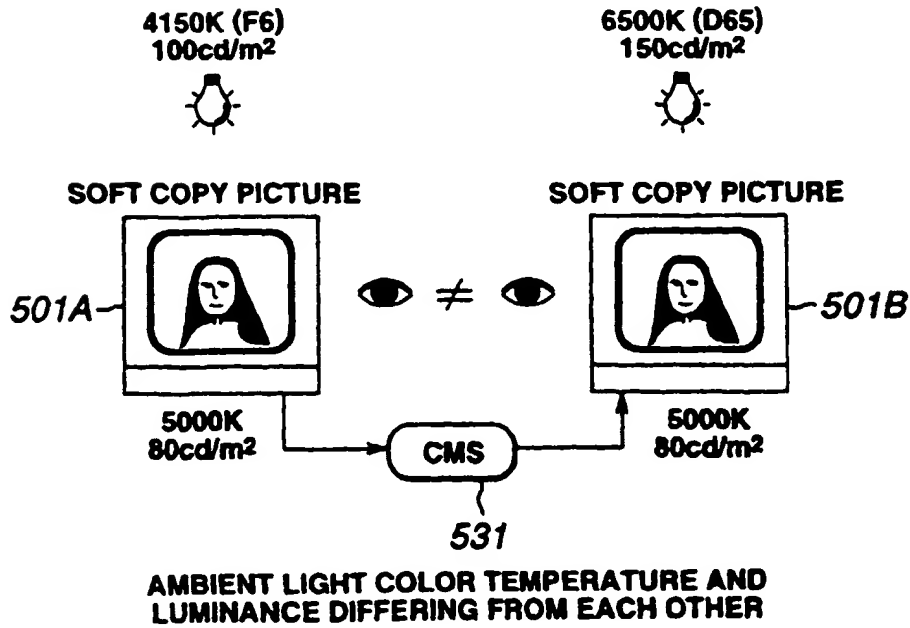
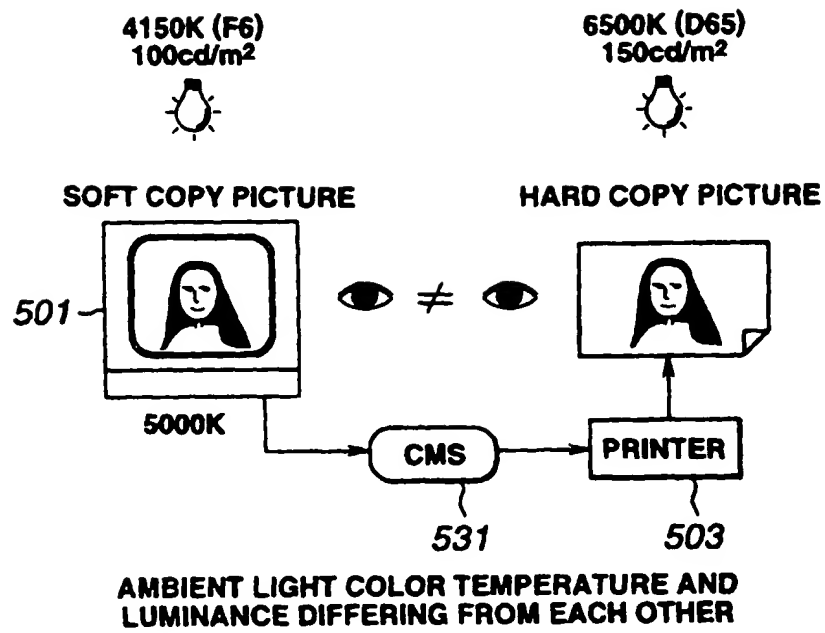


FIG.47



**FIG.48**

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP98/00727

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
Int.Cl.<sup>6</sup> H04N1/46

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
Int.Cl.<sup>6</sup> H04N1/32, H04N1/46Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  
Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1926-1997  
Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1926-1997

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y A	JP, 04-243376, A (Canon Inc.), August 31, 1992 (31. 08. 92) (Family: none)	1, 5, 6 2-4, 7-38
Y A	JP, 05-260302, A (Canon Inc.), October 8, 1993 (08. 10. 93) (Family: none)	1, 5, 6 2-4, 7-38
A	JP, 07-15612, A (Eastman Kodak Co.), January 17, 1995 (17. 01. 95) (Family: none)	1-38
A	JP, 04-188952, A (Canon Inc.), July 7, 1992 (07. 07. 92) (Family: none)	1-38
A	JP, 04-275769, A (Canon Inc.), October 1, 1992 (01. 10. 92) (Family: none)	1-38
A	JP, 04-275770, A (Canon Inc.), October 1, 1992 (01. 10. 92) (Family: none)	1-38

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
 ☐ See patent family annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

\*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

\*E\* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

\*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

\*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

\*P\* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

\*T\* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

\*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

\*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

\*A\* document member of the same patent family

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May 26, 1998 (26. 05. 98)Name and mailing address of the ISA/  
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Facsimile No.

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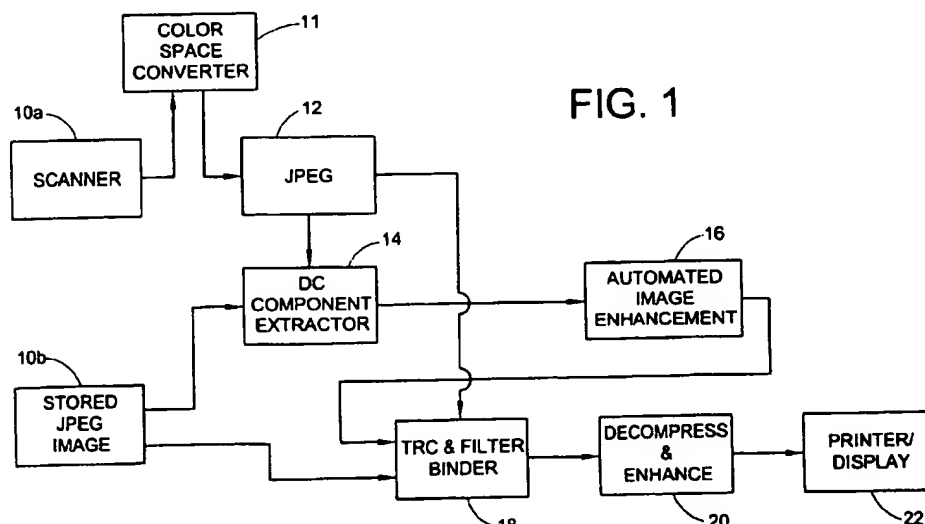
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(54) **Image enhancement on JPEG compressed image data**

(57) A method and apparatus are provided for enhancing JPEG compressed digital image data wherein only the DC components of the compressed image data are required to obtain a statistical subsampling of the corresponding uncompressed image data. JPEG compressed image data are received that represent an input digital image, and the JPEG compressed image data include a plurality of DC components. DC components are extracted from the JPEG compressed image data, and the extracted plurality of said DC components represent a subsampling of the input digital image. At least some of the plurality of extracted DC components are input to

an automated image enhancement system. The DC components input to the automated image enhancement system are used to derive at least one of a final correction tone reproduction curve and a sharpness filter for enhancement of the input digital image represented by the JPEG compressed data. The final correction tone reproduction curve and/or sharpness filter are bound to the JPEG compressed image data for subsequent use in enhancing the input digital image represented by the JPEG compressed image data after the JPEG compressed image data have been decompressed.



**FIG. 1**

## Description

**[0001]** In the past, a typical application for copiers or scan-to-print image processing systems was to reproduce an input image as accurately as possible, i.e., render a copy. Thus, copies have been rendered as accurately as possible, including flaws in the source image. However, as customers have become more sophisticated in their document reproduction requirements, they have recognized that an exact copy is often not desired. Instead, an inexact copy that is perceived as a higher quality image has been deemed more desirable.

**[0002]** Until recently, image quality from the output of a copier or a scan-to-print system was directly related to the quality of the input image. While this has been satisfactory for reproducing images of text or line drawings, it has been found to be sub-optimal for purposes of reproducing photographs and other more complex images. With photographs, in particular, reproduction is complicated given the inexact nature of the discipline, variations in equipment, aging of photographs, and the like. Given that the input image is often poor quality, it has been deemed desirable to render an output image that is perceived to be the "best" possible image (or at least superior to the input image), rather than an exact copy.

**[0003]** U.S. Patents to Eschbach et al. and Fuss et al. disclose an Automated Image Enhancement (AIE) system. This system receives an optionally sub-sampled description of the input image, and alters the tone reproduction curve (TRC) -- a curve that defines the relationship of an input image signal to an output image signal for purposes of enhancement -- and/or derives or alters a sharpness filter for that image on an image-by-image basis, as appropriate, so that the resulting output image is perceived to be superior to the input image. AIE is used, for example, to alter perceived exposure, luminance, sharpness, saturation, color balance, and the like to provide an output image that is preferable to the input image. It is important to note that AIE performs well even if it has to rely upon a sub-sampled image to statistically analyze the overall image. AIE does not require that each and every item of image information be analyzed. Of course, this subsampling speeds image enhancement operations and reduces the size/number of memory buffers required to implement the AIE system.

**[0004]** More particularly, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,414,538 entitled "Image-Dependent Exposure Enhancement" discloses a method of altering the perceived exposure of an output image produced from an input image that includes: (a) receiving the input image defined in terms of red-green-blue (RGB) signals; (b) converting the RGB signals to corresponding luminance-chrominance signals including at least one signal that represent overall image intensity; (c) comparing the intensity signal to upper and lower intensity threshold signals that define the acceptable levels of brightness

and darkness in the image; (d) if one of the thresholds is exceeded, the image signal representative of image intensity is processed according to a select equation, and a TRC associated with the image is adjusted so that exposure characteristics of the resulting output image are perceived to be superior to those of the input image.

**[0005]** U.S. Patent No. 5,450,502 entitled "Image-Dependent Luminance Enhancement" discloses a method of altering the perceived luminance of an output image produced from an input image that includes: (a) receiving the input image data defined in terms of a color space; (b) if required, converting the input image data into a luminance-chrominance color space wherein at least one term bears a relationship to overall intensity of the input image; (c) deriving a global intensity histogram for the overall input image; (d) filtering the histogram signal to flatten high peaks and low valleys without altering its relatively flat portions; and, (e) utilizing the filtered histogram signal to control TRC mapping in a device with which the image is to be rendered. In accordance with another aspect of the disclosed luminance enhancement method, the input image can be divided into plural regions, and a local intensity histogram signal can be derived for each region. If any of the local histogram signals are flatter than the global histogram signal, the local signals are summed and used in place of the global histogram as input to the histogram flattening filter.

**[0006]** The methods described in the Eschbach et al. '538 and '502 patents, and the other Eschbach et al. and Fuss et al. patents noted above, are described in connection with uncompressed image data. However, in many image processing operations, the image data is retrieved from an image storage device or other location or is otherwise supplied in a compressed form to minimize image storage space. Most commonly, the image data is compressed according to the Joint Photographic Expert Group (JPEG) recommendation ISO DIS 10918-1 that has become an international standard for lossy compression of still images.

**[0007]** Thus, heretofore, image enhancement operations according to the AIE systems described above have required that the JPEG (or otherwise) compressed images first be decompressed or "decoded" for image enhancement operations. This is undesirable in that the decompression operation slows the overall enhancement operation, the image processing apparatus must be provided with additional memory to accommodate large amounts of uncompressed image data, and each JPEG or other lossy compression operation, itself, further degrades the image data due to data loss.

**[0008]** In light of the foregoing, it has been deemed desirable to provide a novel and non-obvious method for utilizing JPEG compressed image data in the image enhancement operations described in the above-noted Eschbach et al. and Fuss et al. AIE patents. This will allow JPEG compressed images to be enhanced for subsequent rendering without the image being decom-

pressed, enhanced, and then recompressed.

[0009] In accordance with the present invention, a method and apparatus for image enhancement of JPEG compressed image data are provided. In accordance with a first aspect of the present invention, a method of processing JPEG compressed image data comprises: (i) receiving JPEG compressed image data that represent an input digital image, the JPEG compressed image data including a plurality of DC components; (ii) extracting a plurality of the DC components from the JPEG compressed image data; (iii) inputting at least some of the extracted DC components to an automated image enhancement system; (iv) using the DC components input to the automated image enhancement system to derive a final correction tone reproduction curve and/or a sharpness filter for enhancement of the input digital image represented by the JPEG compressed data; (v) decompressing the JPEG compressed image data to obtain decompressed image data that represent the input digital image; and, (vi) using the final tone reproduction curve and/or the sharpness filter to enhance the decompressed image data.

[0010] One advantage of the present invention resides in the provision of a method and apparatus for enhancing JPEG compressed image data, without fully decompressing the data.

FIGURE 1 is a block diagram illustrating image enhancement of JPEG compressed image data in accordance with the present invention;

FIGURE 2 is a partial illustration of an input digital image to be compressed according to a conventional JPEG data compression operation;

FIGURE 3 is a diagrammatic illustration of an 8x8 pixel block of JPEG compressed data, and extraction of the DC component therefrom for purposes of image enhancement in accordance with the present invention; and,

FIGURE 4 illustrates a image enhancement apparatus and method for enhancement of JPEG compressed data in accordance with the present invention.

[0011] FIGURE 1 illustrates an example of an image processing system implementing the present invention. Input image data defining an input image is supplied from either a scanner 10a or memory 10b. In the case where the input image data is supplied from a scanner 10a, the scanner can be a black-and-white or color scanner that scans a printed input image and that derives digital image data that defines the scanned printed image. Typically, the scanner 10a outputs digital image data defined in terms of red, green, and blue (RGB) color separations, although the data can alternatively be supplied in any other suitable color space. A color space converter 11 receives the digital image data from the scanner 10a and, if required, converts the data into a luminance-chrominance color space, such as  $YCbCr$ ,

color space or the like as is required for JPEG data compression of the input image data. The input image data is output by the color space converter 11 to a JPEG compression unit 12 that compresses the data using a conventional JPEG compression process.

[0012] Alternatively, the input image data is supplied from a memory 10b or other conventional source in JPEG compressed format as is well known to minimize memory requirements. In either case, whether the input image data is supplied from the scanner 10a, the memory 10b, or another suitable source, the data can define the input image monochromatically or in terms of multiple color separations that, together, define a color image.

[0013] As is described in full detail below, JPEG compressed data includes DC components and, in accordance with the present invention, these DC components are extracted from the JPEG compressed data by a DC component extractor 14 that receives the JPEG compressed data from either the JPEG compression unit 12 or another source such as the memory 10b. The DC components extracted by the DC component extractor 14 are input to the Automated Image Enhancement (AIE) system 16 that is fully described in the aforementioned Eschbach et al. and Fuss et al. patents. The unaltered JPEG compressed image data, including the DC components, is also input from the JPEG compression unit 12 or the memory 10b to a TRC and Filter Binder 18. It should be noted that optionally one may choose to incorporate a modified DC component extractor as described in U.S. Statutory Invention Registration No. H0001684. In such case, a small subset of the low frequency AC components is also decoded in an efficient way. In this case, some of the performance advantages of the pure DC component extraction with respect to processing time are traded off against an increased set of data for the statistical analysis. This trade-off can be advantageous, e.g., for images with a limited number of sampling points. For simplicity of description, it is intended that the terms "DC" and "DC components" used in the following encompass this optional implementation.

[0014] The AIE system 16, in turn, derives a correction tone reproduction curve TRC and/or filter based upon only the DC components input from the DC component extractor 14. The correction TRC and/or filter are input to the TRC & filter binder 18 wherein the TRC and filter are bound to or otherwise operatively associated with the JPEG compressed image data. Once the correction TRC and/or filter are bound to or otherwise operatively associated with the relevant JPEG compressed image data, the correction TRC and filter are available to any downstream image processing module, and the TRC and filter can be applied once the JPEG compressed image data are decompressed. For example, when the input image is to be viewed by way of an image output terminal 22, such as a printer or visual display, the JPEG compressed data, including the correction TRC and/or filter bound thereto, are input to a de-

compress and enhance unit 20 wherein: (i) the JPEG compressed data are decompressed in a conventional manner to provide uncompressed input image data; and, (ii) the uncompressed input image data are enhanced via application of the corrective TRC and/or filter. Thereafter, the enhanced, uncompressed input image data are input to the image output terminal for display/printing.

[0015] According to the essential properties of JPEG compression, an input image I (FIGURE 2) is defined in terms of a plurality of pixels P, each defined in terms of a luminance-chrominance color space such as  $YCbCr$ . This image I to be compressed is divided into a 2-dimensional array of typically square blocks B of pixels P (the individual pixels P in only one of the blocks B are labeled for clarity). Most commonly, the original image I is divided into square blocks with each block comprising  $8 \times 8 = 64$  pixels P from the original image I.

[0016] A discrete cosine transform (DCT) is then performed on the pixel data P in each block B. The forward DCT has the effect of transforming each of the blocks B into the spatial frequency domain and, following the DCT, the elements in a block B still completely describe the original input image data, but larger values tend to cluster at the top left corner of the block B, in a low spatial frequency region. Simultaneously, the elements located more toward the lower right hand portion of the block B will tend toward zero for most photographic images. The top-left entry 30 in each block B, which represents the average value all pixels P in the block B, is known as the DC component or DC coefficient (identified in FIGURE 3 as "DC") of the block B, and all the other entries 32 in the block are referred to as the AC coefficients or AC components (identified in FIGURE 3 as "AC") of the block. In the case of color image data, the DC component DC of a block B represents the average luminance-chrominance value of the pixels P defining that block B. Of course, in the case of black-and-white data, the DC component DC of a block B represents only the average luminance of the pixels P defining that block B.

[0017] Following the DCT step, individual entries DC, AC in the block B are quantized, or in effect made into smaller numbers, and rounded. Then, the quantized entries are Huffman-encoded to yield a string of bits. There may be other lossless compression steps to encode the quantized DCT coefficients, but the final product is inevitably a string of bits for each block B, wherein each block B is converted into a string of bits of a different length. Of course, numerous variations on the above-described JPEG compression technique are well known and may be implemented without departing from the overall scope and intent of the present invention.

[0018] FIGURE 3 illustrates operation of the DC component extractor 14 as previously described in relation to FIGURE 1. In FIGURE 3 it may be seen that when a block B of JPEG compressed data is input to the DC component extractor 14, the DC component extractor

14 identifies and outputs the DC component DC of the input block B. As noted, this extracted DC component DC represents the average luminance or the average luminance-chrominance value for the pixels P of a block B.

[0019] FIGURE 4 is a more detailed illustration of an image processing apparatus that is adapted for enhancement of JPEG compressed image data in accordance with the present invention. JPEG compressed image data is received at 50 from a memory 10b, a JPEG compression unit 12, or another source, and the DC component extractor 14 extracts at least some, and preferably all, of the DC components DC from the JPEG compressed data. Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that all of the DC components DC need not necessarily be extracted to provide a good subsampling of the JPEG compressed data -- only some of the DC components DC are required to obtain a usable statistical sampling of the JPEG compressed image data. The JPEG compressed data stream is unaltered by the DC component extractor 14, and from the DC component extractor 14, it is input to the TRC/Filter binder unit 18 by way of a data channel 100.

[0020] The extracted DC components DC are input via data channel 102 to a DC component control module 104 that controls the input of the extracted DC components DC into the automated image enhancement (AIE) unit 16. In particular, the DC component control unit 104 makes the extracted DC components DC available on an information channel 108 that is, in turn, operatively connected to a plurality of AIE modules, e.g., an AIE exposure module 112, an AIE color balance module 122, and AIE contrast module 132, and AIE luminance module 182, and an AIE sharpness module 192, by way of buses 110, 120, 130, 180, 190, respectively. Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that other AIE modules can form a part of the AIE unit 16, and it is not intended that the invention be limited to the particular AIE modules shown. The AIE modules can also return information to the information channel 108 for use by other AIE modules. The AIE modules 112, 122, 132, 182, 192, in the AIE unit 16 are described in the aforementioned Eschbach et al. and Fuss et al. U.S. Patents in greater detail.

[0021] Each of the exposure, color balance, contrast, and luminance AIE modules 112, 122, 132, 182 use the data supplied on the information channel 108 to calculate the input signals for the respective TRC generators 114, 124, 134, 184 that generate intermediate TRC's required to effect the required image modifications as determined by each module 112, 122, 132, 182. Each of the TRC generators 114, 124, 134, 184, directs a generated intermediate TRC to a TRC combiner 140 that combines the respective intermediate TRC's into a single, final TRC 160 defined by a look-up table (LUT). The final TRC is then directed to the bind TRC unit 150 of the TRC/filter binder 18 wherein it is bound to the JPEG compressed image data for subsequent use. Similarly,

a sharpness module 192 receives the DC components DC from the information channel 108 and uses same to generate a sharpness filter 194 that is directed to the TRC/filter binder 18, in particular to a bind filter unit 200 thereof, wherein the filter is bound to the JPEG compressed data (along with any TRC that has already been bound to the JPEG compressed data by the bind TRC unit 150. The combined TRC/Filter and JPEG compressed image data is output at 250 to downstream image processing modules such as the decompress/enhance unit 20 and image output terminal 22 described in connection with FIGURE 1. It should be recognized by those of ordinary skill in the art that the final TRC 160 and/or sharpness filter 194 can be bound or otherwise operatively associated with the JPEG compressed image data for any desired length of time, including a fraction of a second or months, years, or longer such as for long-term archival storage. Furthermore, the final TRC 160 and/or filter 194 can be used immediately once derived, assuming the JPEG compressed image data has been suitably decompressed.

[0022] Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that the DC components DC extracted from the JPEG compressed data provide a subsampling of the uncompressed input image data, without requiring that the image data be further decompressed. Thus, the DC components can be used by the AIE systems described above without significant modifications to these systems. On the other hand, it is necessary to keep in mind that the DC components DC, themselves, represent only an average value of the data in each 64 pixel (or other size) block B of the input image I. Therefore, it may be desirable in certain situations to use more conservative parameters in the AIE system 16 to account for the fact that any given pixel P in a block B may vary significantly from the average value DC. Also, as noted above, it is to be recognized that not all the extracted DC components DC need to be input to the AIE system 16. For example, half of the DC components DC may provide a good subsampling of the JPEG compressed data.

## Claims

1. A method of processing JPEG compressed image data comprising:

receiving JPEG compressed image data that represent an input digital image, said JPEG compressed image data including a plurality of DC components;

extracting a plurality of said DC components from said JPEG compressed image data, said extracted plurality of said DC components representing a subsampling of said input digital image;

inputting at least some of said plurality of extracted DC components to an automated image

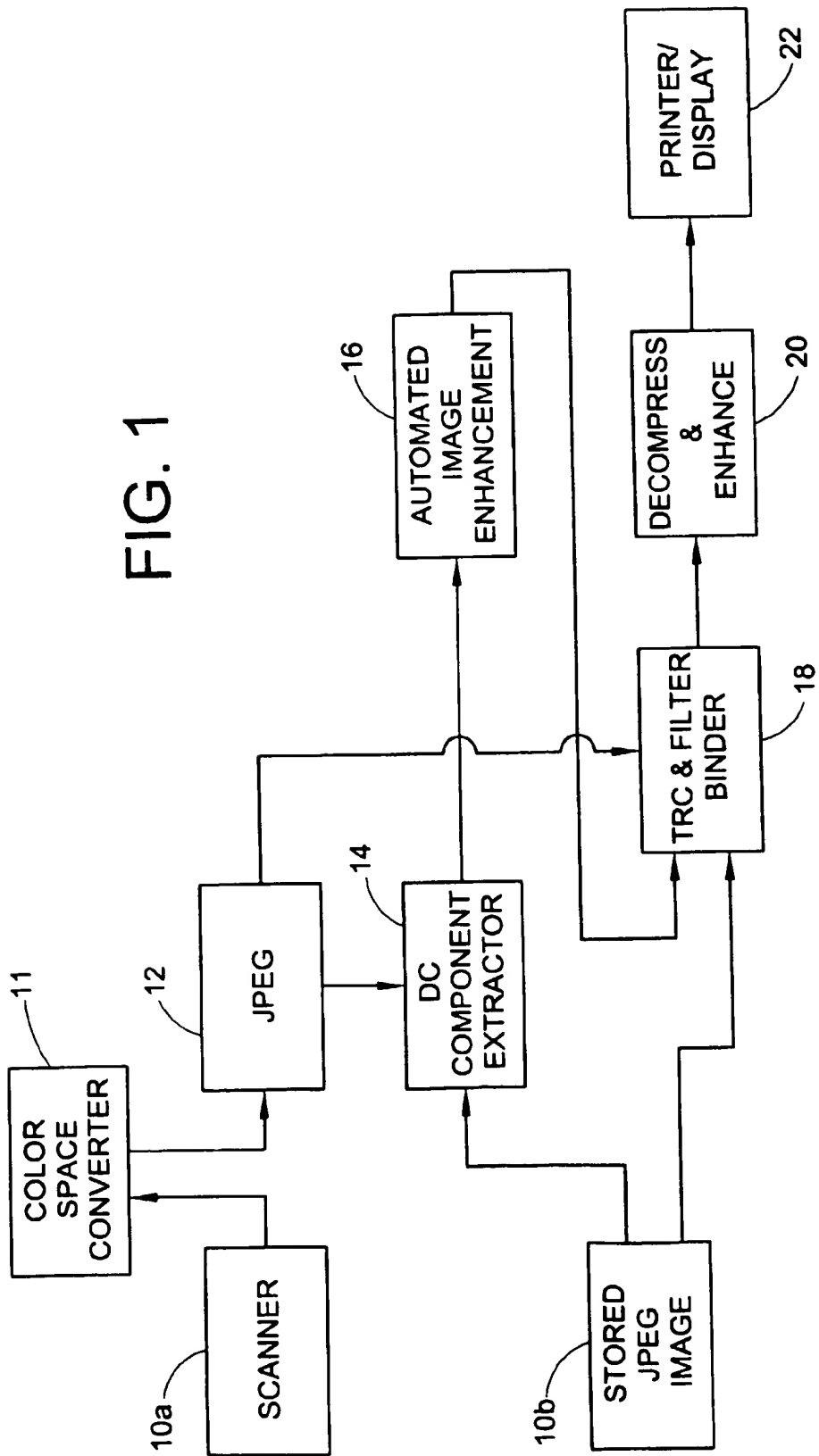
enhancement system;

using said DC components input to said automated image enhancement system to derive at least one of a final correction tone reproduction curve and a sharpness filter for enhancement of said input digital image represented by said JPEG compressed data; and, decompressing said JPEG compressed image data to obtain decompressed image data that represent said input digital image; and, using said at least one of said final tone reproduction curve and said sharpness filter to enhance said decompressed image data.

2. The method of processing JPEG compressed image data as set forth in claim 1, further comprising, prior to said step of decompressing said JPEG compressed image data, the step of:

at least temporarily storing said at least one of said final tone reproduction curve and said sharpness filter for subsequent use in enhancing said input digital image represented by said JPEG compressed image data.

3. The method of processing JPEG compressed image data as set forth in claim 1, wherein said step of inputting at least some of said plurality of extracted DC components to an automated image enhancement system comprises inputting at least some of said plurality of DC components to at least one of an exposure enhancement module, a color balance enhancement module, a contrast enhancement module, and a luminance enhancement module, said at least one module receiving and deriving a respective intermediate correction tone reproduction curve based upon at least said input DC components, wherein said step of deriving at least one of a final correction tone reproduction curve and a sharpness filter comprises inputting each respective intermediate tone reproduction curve to a tone reproduction curve combiner and combining all of said respective intermediate tone reproduction curves to define said final correction tone reproduction curve.



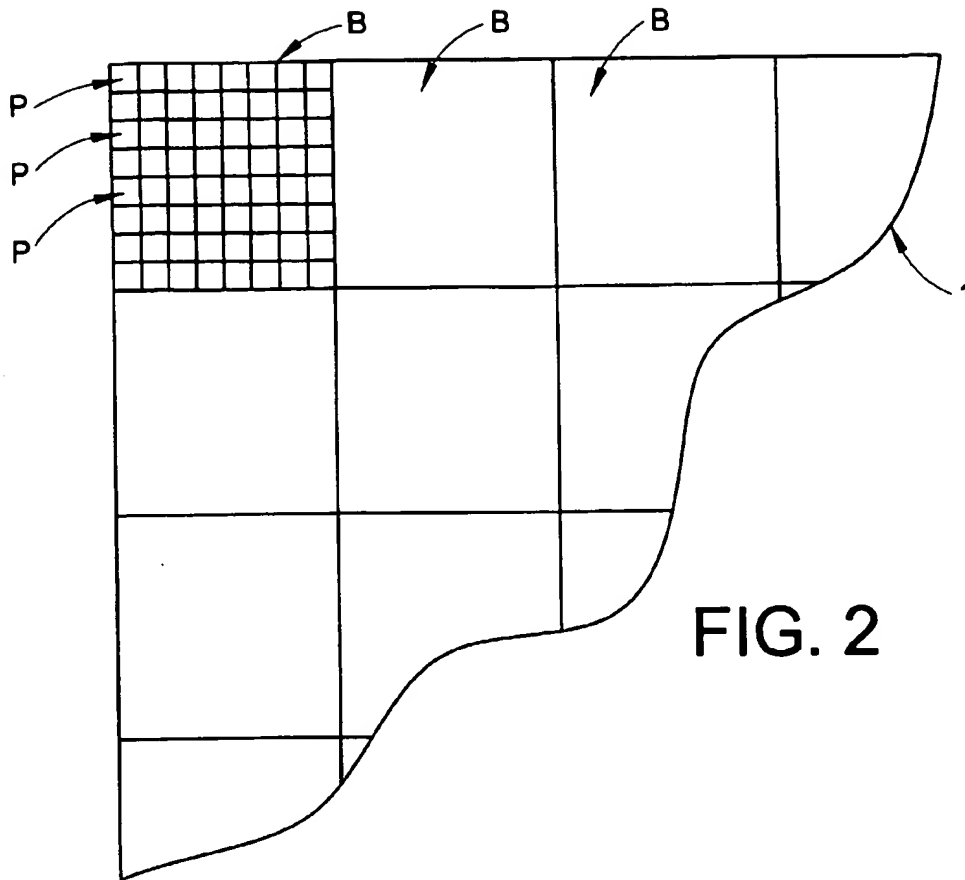


FIG. 2

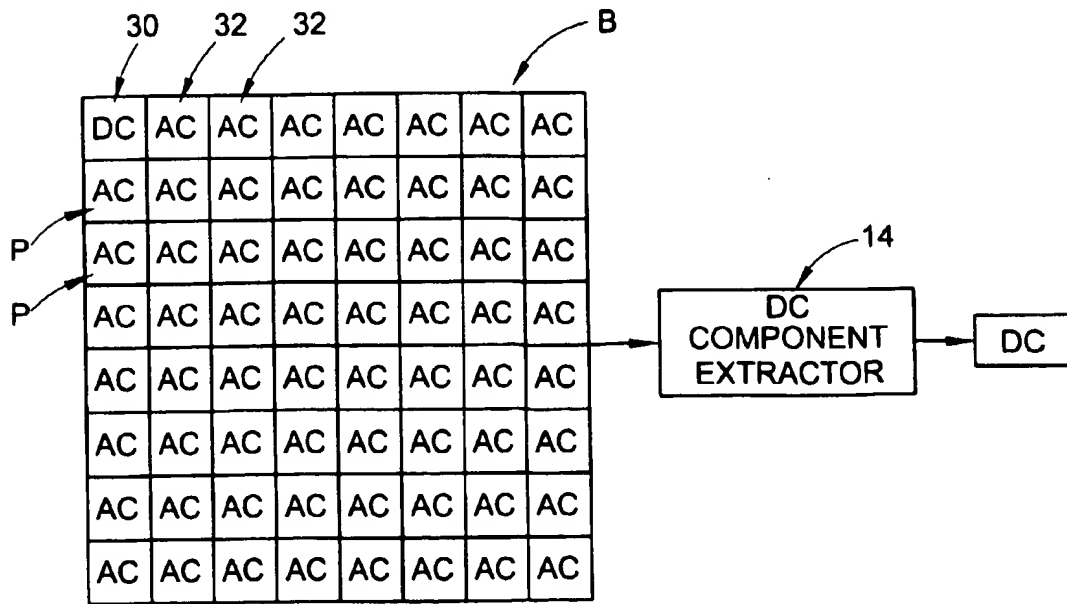


FIG. 3

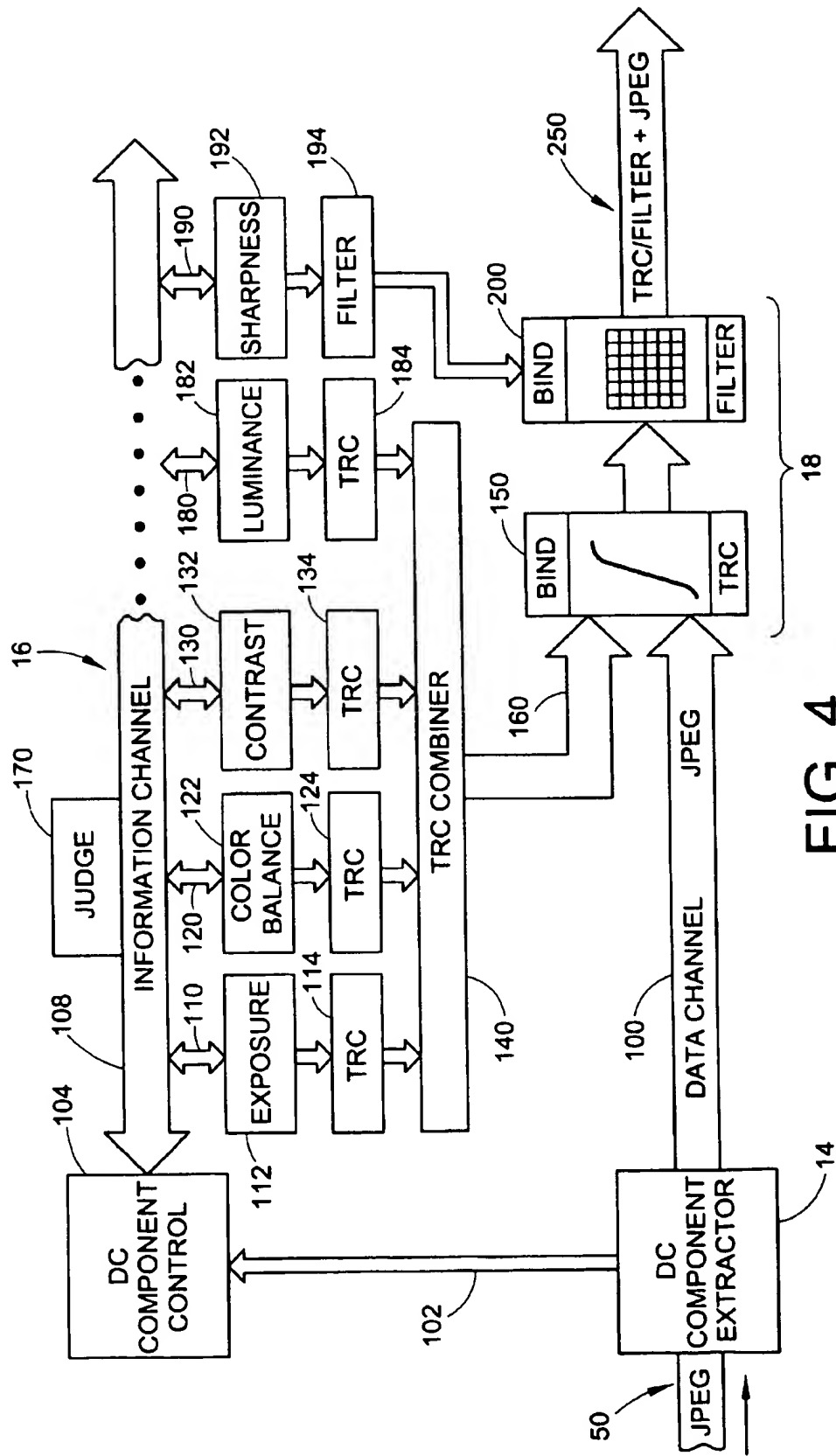
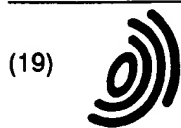


FIG. 4





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(54) Image enhancement on JPEG compressed image data

(57) A method and apparatus are provided for enhancing JPEG compressed digital image data wherein only the DC components of the compressed image data are required to obtain a statistical subsampling of the corresponding uncompressed image data. JPEG compressed image data are received that represent an input digital image, and the JPEG compressed image data include a plurality of DC components. DC components are extracted from the JPEG compressed image data, and the extracted plurality of said DC components represent a subsampling of the input digital image. At least some of the plurality of extracted DC components are input to

an automated image enhancement system. The DC components input to the automated image enhancement system are used to derive at least one of a final correction tone reproduction curve and a sharpness filter for enhancement of the input digital image represented by the JPEG compressed data. The final correction tone reproduction curve and/or sharpness filter are bound to the JPEG compressed image data for subsequent use in enhancing the input digital image represented by the JPEG compressed image data after the JPEG compressed image data have been decompressed.

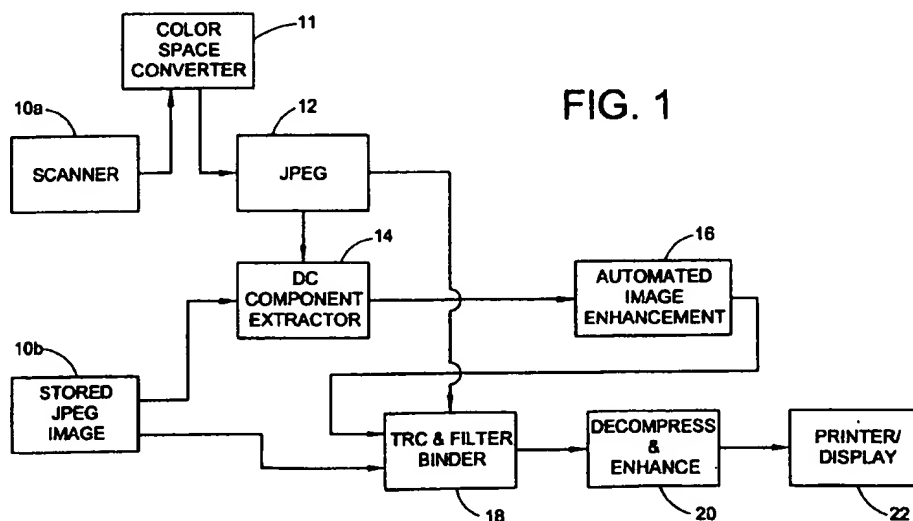


FIG. 1



European Patent  
Office

## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 00 12 5519

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Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 20 March 2003	Examiner dos Santos, L
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EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)

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ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 00 12 5519

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The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
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20-03-2003

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**Silicon Graphics**  
Computer Systems

Until now, it has been impossible to deliver accurate color data to World Wide Web browsers. The missing piece—a method to capture the color characteristics of a Web user's monitor.

Today, customers who want to deliver better color over the Web have a solution: Cosmo Color from Silicon Graphics. Cosmo Color, an addition to the WebFORCE™ product line, offers a solution for Web-based color management.

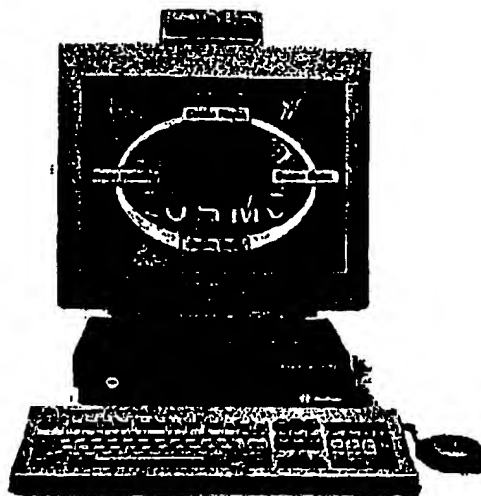
**Characterization for Color-Corrected Images**  
Cosmo Color consists of: a monitor characterization component and a server-based color management component. Utilizing these two pieces, a remote server can deliver images that are color matched to each individual's monitor.

If a Web server has the characteristics of its various clients' monitors, it delivers color corrected images to each of those users. Measuring each monitor and returning these characteristics to the server was once a problem. This process, known as characterization, captures the various characteristics of a user's monitor and stores them in an ICC profile. Utilizing the Colorific software tool from Sonnetech, some Java™ code, and a WebFORCE server, Silicon Graphics developed a tool for users to characterize their monitors through a Java-aware browser.

Colorific uses software and a plastic card to characterize a display. By simply clicking on various patches of color that meet certain criteria, users input color data to Colorific. A plastic card is used to determine the ambient light characteristics of a user's environment—which is critical for a good color match. Silicon Graphics, in conjunction with Sonnetech, already has several methods for distributing these cards to users.

## Cosmo™ Color

### Web Color Management



#### Server-based Color Management

Cosmo Color interfaces the Silicon Graphics OS level color management system (CMS) with Netscape™ Communications Server software. Images stored on the server are "tagged" with color profiles that represent data sources (scanners or monitors used in creation processes). Once the calibration process is complete, the server understands the characteristics of the user's monitor. When a user selects an image, the server transforms the color from the original color space to the color space of the user's monitor. The color on the display closely resembles the color of the original image.

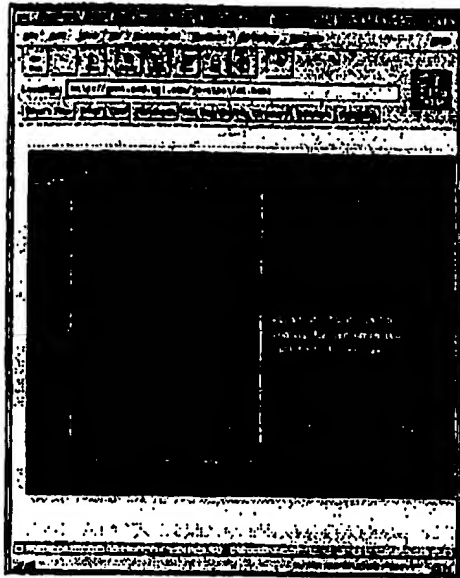
The on-line clothing catalog market provides an example of how this would benefit both the client and the information provider. Today, customers can't get an accurate representation of a shirt's color over the Web, for example. With Cosmo Color, they can view an accurate representation of the shirt's color.



COSMO

2/2

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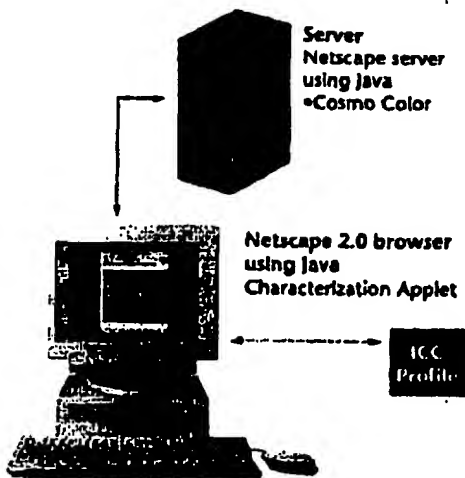
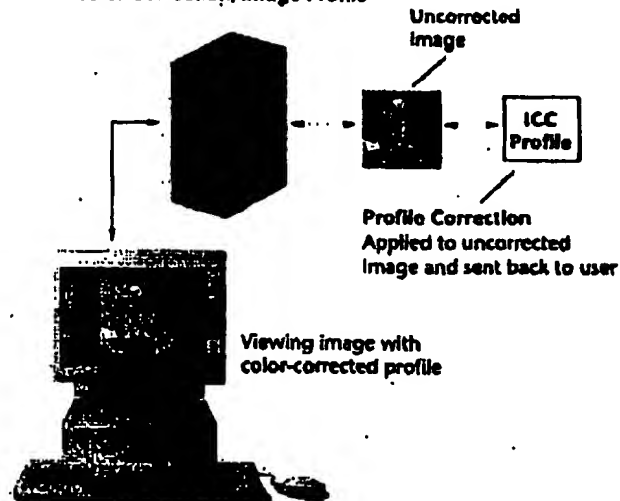


Characterization applet

**Device Profiles**

Color management is based on ICC profiles, which are look-up tables that quantify a device's color reproduction capabilities. Each device must have its own profile. In the past, vendors maintained vastly different profile formats, which made it difficult to exchange profiles among systems. In 1993, the International Color Consortium (ICC), founded by Adobe, Agfa, Apple, Kodak, Microsoft, Silicon Graphics, Sun Microsystems, and Taligent, created a single file format useable on any platform to describe a device's reproduction capabilities. This format is gaining widespread industry adoption.

Cosmo Color is the first solution for color management on the World Wide Web. It delivers accurate color reproduction without expensive calibration hardware. To testdrive Cosmo Color, visit the Silicon Graphics Web site at <http://www.sgl.com>.

**1 Step One**  
Characterization/ Monitor Profile Creation**2 Step Two**  
Color Correction/Image Profile

For more information please call:  
U.S. 1(800) 800-7441  
Europe (41) 22-798.75.25  
Asia Pacific (61) 3-54.88.18.11

Intercontinental 1(415) 933.46.14  
Latin America 1(415) 933.46.37  
Canada 1(905) 623-4747

Silicon Graphics  
World Wide Web Server  
URL: <http://www.sgl.com/>



Corporate Office  
2011 N. Shoreline Boulevard  
Mountain View, CA 94043  
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(3/99)

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the simplest way  
to see true colors  
on the web

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always show your true colors



Whether you are selling or buying products via the web, one question has remained unanswered. Is the color of the product really going to be what I expect? This same question has also remained unanswered for professional firms who are exchanging and collaborating on design visuals via the web.



Selling via the web can lead to expensive returns whether it be furniture, clothing, consumer goods or digital stock photography. For customers it can lead to disappointment, wasted effort and frustration. In many cases, it means customers don't make purchases at all, but instead buy via more traditional means.

The result is that users are often hesitant to spend more time at the computer, leading to a loss of confidence in their online purchases. WebSync-enabled suppliers can overcome these barriers and tap up huge business opportunities.



**WebSync** puts an end to these doubts in the simplest possible way by enabling suppliers to send images and pages, which are automatically compensated by the web browser for each particular monitor's color bias.

#### Low cost

**WebSync** needs no expensive or complicated calibration instruments or special color monitors. It is designed for a wide variety of users, skills and applications.

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WebSync.com >>> WWW.WEBSYNC.COM

### Simplified

#### WebSync

red, green, blue, and  
vibrating the user's monitor.

template which is automatically  
the user's browser  
software.

3. A Java gateway is installed on the web server of the user's enabled application.

### Universal Synchronization

Any user can establish connection and  
download the  
WebSync Java applet from a WebSync  
enabled server and follow the simple set  
up procedure. This procedure characterizes  
the monitor and involves visual  
comparison using a set of transparent  
films, which are part of the WebSync  
offering. Once completed, all subsequent  
downloads from that website will be  
immediately color corrected for the user's  
monitor.



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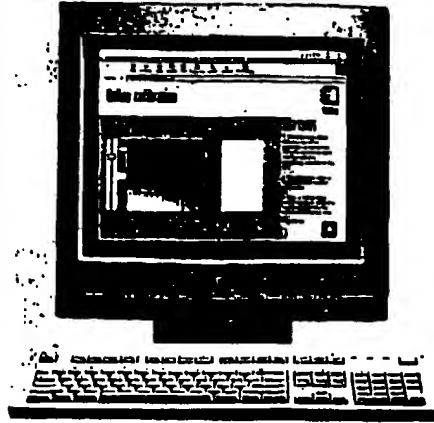
The set of films is light, flat and inexpensive, shaped to fit in an envelope, thus providing an innovative direct mail opportunity for **WebSync**-enabled suppliers. The films can easily be included along with catalogs, website information or other promotional material, thus demonstrating the supplier's commitment to customer satisfaction.

#### How WebSync works

All people see colors differently and likewise all monitors have different color characteristics. Added to this is the influence of the viewing environment - ambient light and background.

Even though images sent by a web server always have the same numeric color values, they can look different on every monitor on which they are displayed. The solution is **WebSync** - a visual color calibration and characterization technique that not only characterizes the display, but also the observer (the user), and the viewing environment.

When the user first contacts a **WebSync**-enabled website they are offered

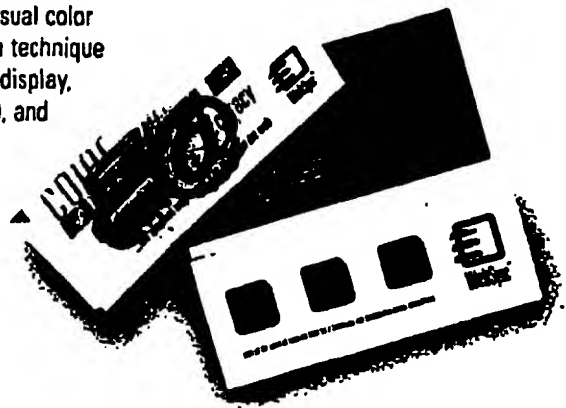


the option of starting a Java applet that is automatically

embedded in the first page received from the server. The user then starts the set-up procedure, placing the first film onto the monitor in a window comprising a white space surrounded by a solid color.

Adjustments are then made using sliders until a match is achieved. The process is repeated for the other two colors and the gray film.

From the settings made by the user, an optimum color transformation for the monitor is computed and a profile is generated and stored as a 'cookie' in the browser software. All subsequent visits to the site will automatically have the color transformation applied to the downloaded images and pages.



# uracy

## ...and enter the world of e-commerce

# ...many applications

Any web transaction or selection requiring accurate onscreen color reproduction is a natural application for WebSync.



These include:

Clothing, fashion and footwear

Consumer products - appliances, computers, electronics, sporting goods, toys

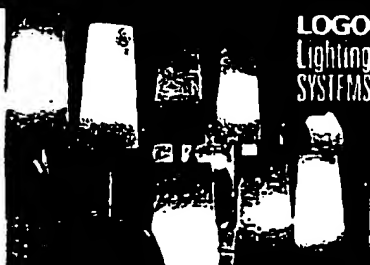
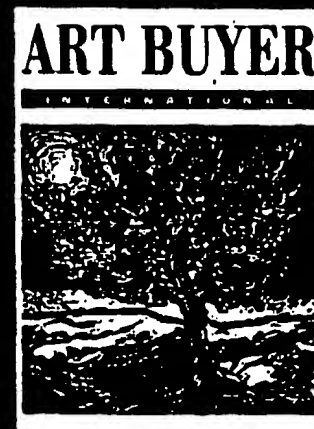
Home furnishings - furniture, fabrics, wall coverings, flooring, accessories

Transportation - automobiles, recreational vehicles, watercraft, airplanes

Property / real estate - exterior photos, interior photos, aerial views

Art and art auctions - catalogs, images from private collections

Design visuals across all industries - graphic arts, photography, multimedia, architecture, interior design, industrial design





## At the web server

Running on the web server is the **WebSync** Gateway software. This is a Java application that acts as an intermediary between the web server and visitor to the site, thus preventing the visitor from accessing the web server directly.

The gateway's major function is to receive HTML requests from visitors to the site and forward them to the web server. The application then receives the response (the web page) from the web server and modifies the HTML code by replacing image tags with corresponding applet tags. These take control when they arrive at the user's browser - enabling color to be accurately displayed.

Web providers with the highest performance requirements can alternatively choose to adopt **WebSync** on their site by directly generating **WebSync**-enabled HTML out of their web applications, thus avoiding the need for any intermediary gateway.

## Secure technology

**WebSync** adds color correction functionality to your browser without compromising security. The applets which carry out image correction in the browser run completely secure within the restrictions of the Java Sandbox security model.

## Expert technology

**WebSync** is a new innovation developed by GretagMacbeth's LOGO division and has patents pending in Europe and the USA. GretagMacbeth is a world leader in providing solutions for selecting, matching, measuring, formulating, managing, evaluating and communicating color in industries ranging from paints, plastics, textiles and inks to digital imaging, graphic arts, printing and packaging.

## WebSync compatibility

At the client side **WebSync** will run on any web browser which supports Java runtime 1.1 or higher and understands JavaScript (1.1 or higher).

These include:

Versions 4 and higher of Microsoft® Internet Explorer and Netscape® Navigator® for PC and Apple® Macintosh®.

Sun's HotJava™ browser on any platform that supports Java™ 1.1

At the server side any environment can be supported.

With regard to monitors **WebSync** can be set up on any color CRT monitor running in the above environments. **WebSync** does not operate yet with LCD screen technology.



United States:  
Switzerland:  
United Kingdom:  
Germany:  
Hong Kong SAR:

617 Little Britain Road, New Windsor, NY 12553-6148, Tel: 800 622 2384, 914 565 7860 (Outside USA and Canada), Fax: 914 561 0267  
Althardstrasse 70, CH-8105 Regensdorf, Tel: +41 1 842 24 00, Fax: +41 1 842 22 22  
Macbeth House, Pacific Road, Altrincham, Cheshire WA14 5BJ, Tel: +44 161 926 9822, Fax: +44 161 926 9835  
Siemensstrasse 11, D-63263 Neu Isenburg, Tel: +49 61 0279 570, Fax: +49 61 0279 5757  
12 Wardley Centre, 9-11 Prat Avenue, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon, Tel: +852 2368 7738, Fax: +852 2368 6717

Visit our World Wide Web Site at [www.gretagmacbeth.com](http://www.gretagmacbeth.com)

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# PANTONE

## Personal Color Calibrator™



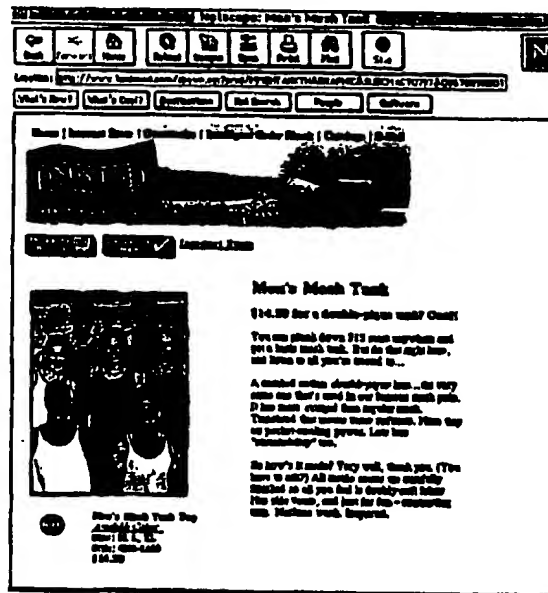
Now you can achieve accurate color between your monitor and printer or over the Internet!

PANTONE Personal Color Calibrator (P2C2™) is a simple, easy-to-use product for screen-to-screen and screen-to-print color accuracy. Using a series of simple on-screen steps, P2C2 builds a precise profile of how your monitor displays color. It takes into account variable viewing conditions, control settings and video card adjustments. No longer do you need costly instrument-based calibration systems to achieve color accuracy on your monitor.

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Color plays an integral role in communicating your message over the Internet, especially when selling color-critical products and for maintaining brand and corporate identity.

P2C2 works with all applications from graphic design and presentation creation to Web design and makes it easier to get the color you want! It creates a description of your monitor and passes this information to your system and to your printer so that your printed piece matches the colors you see on your screen.

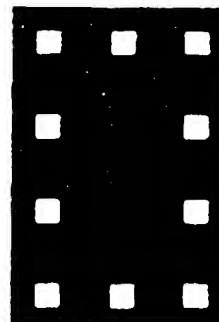


How can I get the best possible color on my monitor and get better color consistency from screen to printer?

Calibrate your monitor. An uncalibrated monitor can be the major cause of inaccurate color on both your monitor and your printer.

How do I calibrate my monitor?

You can calibrate your monitor in minutes without using expensive instrumentation by using P2C2. This software, used in conjunction with the PANTONE Color Reference Card, creates a file (ICC profile) that describes the unique characteristics of your monitor. This profile is then used to provide you with screen-to-screen and screen-to-printer color accuracy.



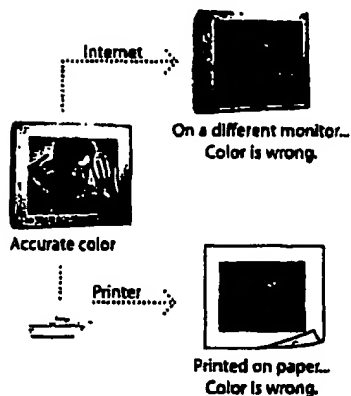
# PANTONE<sup>®</sup>

## Personal Color Calibrator<sup>™</sup>

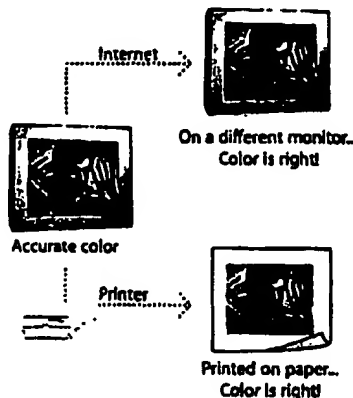


P<sup>2</sup>C<sup>2</sup>, when used in conjunction with PANTONE Browser plug-ins (which are included with P<sup>2</sup>C<sup>2</sup>), lets you take full advantage of True Internet Color<sup>™</sup>. True Internet Color allows Web browsers to accurately view color-corrected Web pages.

### Without P<sup>2</sup>C<sup>2</sup>



### With P<sup>2</sup>C<sup>2</sup>



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### PANTONE Personal Color Calibrator Benefits:



- Calibrates your monitor to display accurate color on-screen, over the Internet and on your printed output.
- Provides a low cost, high quality way to create monitor profiles specific to your system.
- Creates an ICC profile which accurately describes how your monitor displays color.
- Provides "True Internet Color" when viewing or creating Web graphics.
- Takes into account various viewing conditions, monitor control settings and video card adjustments.

#### Macintosh<sup>®</sup> Minimum System

##### Requirements:

System 7.1 or later, 4 MB RAM,  
256-color display, CD-ROM,  
2 MB disk space and ColorSync<sup>®</sup> 2.X.



#### Windows<sup>®</sup> Minimum System

##### Requirements:

Windows<sup>®</sup> 95/98 or Windows NT<sup>®</sup> 4.0,  
4 MB RAM, 256-color display,  
CD-ROM and 2 MB disk space.

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EUROPE Pantone U.K., Inc., 8 Stade Street, Hythe, Kent CT21 6BD, England Tel: (44) 1303 269666 Fax: (44) 1303 264464  
ASIA Pantone Asia, Inc., 10/F., Communication Building, 55 Hennessy Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong Tel: (852) 2724 8822 Fax: (852) 2724 8800

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(51)Int.Cl.

H04N 1/46

G06T 1/00

H04N 1/60

(21)Application number : **09-018787** (71)Applicant : **CANON INC**

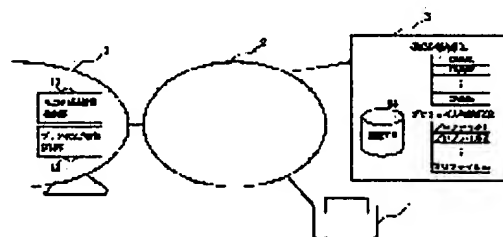
(22)Date of filing : **31.01.1997** (72)Inventor : **KUMADA SHUICHI**

## (54) PICTURE PROCESSOR AND PICTURE PROCESSING METHOD

### (57)Abstract:

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To efficiently execute a color matching processing on a network system by transferring a device profile and a color management module, which are used in a color conversion processing on the network system between a transmitter and a receiver.

**SOLUTION:** A network terminal 1 accesses to picture DB 33 of a network server through the network and retrieves a picture file displayed on a monitor. The presence or absence of the profile is checked and low resolution data is obtained and displayed on the header information part of the picture file when the profile does not exist. When the profile exists, the necessary profile itself is downloaded from a profile storage part 32, the color management module CMM from a CMM storage part 31 and objective low resolution picture data from picture DB 33. The network terminal 1 executes the color matching processing and processed data is displayed on the network terminal 1.



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than the examiner's decision of rejection or  
application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

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[Date of extinction of right]

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